resent military endutasian extent by resent military endutasian experience of the great Hungarisit. The touching eloquience of the great Hungarisit agenerous sympathy for his brave but unforzian, a generous sympathy for his brave but unforzian, a generous experience in the second people of the rule of the immoral and dangerous character of the rule of the immoral and dangerous character of the rule of the immoral and dangerous character of the rule of the immoral and dangerous character of the rule of the immoral and dangerous character of the rule of the immoral and dangerous character of the rule of the immoral and superiority efforts in England; and it is indicated to call your attention to the propriety of a similar action on the part of our Society.

Allow me to tfespass a little on your time, while rule some considerations why, both as peace men and as patriotic citizens, deeply interested in the and as patriotic citizens, deeply interested in the country, we should reject the novel policy recommended for our adoption by the earnest and eloquent mended for our adoption by the earnest and eloquent mended for our adoption by the earnest and eloquent mended for our shores.

shall again assist Austra in quening an insurrection in Hungary, we shall make war upon her. As in the contingency supposed, Russia would be acting with Austria, it necessarily follows that a war with Russia would necessarily involve a war also with Austria. Hence we are asked, on the occurrence of a certain event, to bring upon our own country, and on the people of two other countries, from neither the which here we received countries, from neither

wrong of intervention in any case would be changed into the right of intervention in every case where the intervening party believed one side right, and

Let me now take a nearer view of this newly discovered, or at least newly imported, law of hu-manity. A law requiring such tremendous sacrifices, and the infliction of such tremendous sufferings as are involved in WAR, must emanate from high auindeed, found in the code he has given to man, and must, therefore, be a deduction, a necessary inference, from some revealed statute. Probably this ence, from some revealed statute. Probably this law is regarded as a corollary of the command, 'Do good unto all men.' Yet even this command has its limits prescribed by the consequences resulting from its attempted execution. In order to do good by extirpating heresy, multitudes have been sent to the scaffold and the stake; but it is now generally conceded, that the command does not require us to do good at such a cost of human life and happiness. Without inquiring whether the sword can ever be go to the rescue of the latter, then we are to make war upon England, and, of course, upon Denmark. Should Ireland declare have independent Ireland declare her independence, should France espouse her cause against England, then it would be our duty to commence hostilities against France, and thus practically take sides against Ireland. As great moral principles are obligators at all times of the commence of th gatory at all times, under similar circumstances, it ows, that when in our revolutionary struggle France interfered in our behalf, it was the duty of Russia, and indeed of all other nations, to have gone to war with our ally. Now, I intend no injustice to Kossuth and his American disciples, and most freely admit that nothing is further from their thoughts than such that it is the state of the tlaw of than such an impartial application of the 'law of humanity'. The idea certainly never entered into their minds, that should England, in a future struggle hatmen Australia. gle between Austria and Hungary, think proper to assist the latter, the United States would be bound

It is very obvious that the new principle of intertion to prevent intervention, however unquali-in its announcement, is to be applied in a very restricted sense, since, if generally applied, it would often operate in behalf of injustice and oppression, and would draw after it the absurd con that no nation could lawfully vindicate its just rights against an offending nation, so long as that nation

was engaged in war with any other.

What, then, in truth and in fact, is this 'law of humanity,' by which we are asked to govern our foreign relations of peace and war? I take it to be a law, that whenever a colony or province is in revolt, we shall fight, any and every nower that presumes We shall fight any and every power that presumes to assist the parent State in quelling the revolt. great the parent State in quelling the revolt. To greatly stated that there should be no interference between the parties; but care is taken to denounce the penalty of war only against interference in behalf of the parent State. Yet, strange as it may seem, this doctrine of non-interference, which we seem, this doctrine of non-interference, which we

despotism.

And, now, will you bear with me while I take another view of the subject, and show you that we cannot adopt Kossuth's proposition without being guilty of the grossest and most disgusting hypocrisy, and without condemning in Russia the very same policy which we have ourselves pursued? Is it decent, is it compatible with truth and candour, for a republic like ours, which tramples in the dust THREE MILLIONS of its own people, annihilating all their rights, civil and religious, reducing them to the condition of beasts of burden, and enacting that every 'good citizen' is a slave-catcher—is it decent, I ask, for such a republic to affect a zeal for human rights so ardent as to make war upon every foreign nation and as patriotic citizens, ucepty as well as in the fair character of our prosperity as well as in the fair character of our so ardent as to make war upon every foreign nation that denies to a portion of its subjects an elective government, or universal suffrage? Surely, I need to all denies to a portion of its subjects an elective government, or universal suffrage? Surely, I need to all denies to a portion of its subjects an elective government, or universal suffrage? Surely, I need to all denies to a portion of its subjects an elective government, or universal suffrage? Surely, I need to all denies to a portion of its subjects an elective government, or universal suffrage? Surely, I need to all denies to a portion of its subjects an elective government, or universal suffrage? Surely, I need to all denies to a portion of its subjects and elective government, or universal suffrage? Surely, I need to all denies to a portion of its subjects and elective government, or universal suffrage? Surely, I need to all denies to a portion of its subjects and elective government, or universal suffrage? Surely, I need to all denies to a portion of its subjects and elective government, or universal suffrage? Surely, I need to all denies to a portion of its subjects and elective government, or universal suffrage?

Kossuth is not probably aware, that the United States have claimed the same right of intervention for the suppression of human liberty, which Russia has exercised, and for which he invokes upon her the execrations of the civilized world. Let me call your attention to some historical facts.

We are now exhorted to disregard the actual blockade of a revolted part, and to insist on the right.

so certain event, to bring upon our own country; and seriain event, to bring upon our own country; and seriain event, to bring upon our own country; and seriain event, to bring upon our own country; and the people of two other countries, from neither of the people of two other countries, from neither of the people of two other countries, from neither of the people of two other countries, from neither of the people of two other countries, from neither of the people of two other countries, from neither of the people of two other countries, from neither of the people of two other countries, from neither of the people of two other countries, from neither of the people of two other countries, from neither of the people of two other countries, from neither of the people of two other countries, from neither of the people of two others. We are now exhorted to disregard the actual blockade of a revolted port, and to issue accustoment of the people of the cities of New England, there is a people pathways for fugitives from labour." These she there is a fixed people of the cities of New England, there is a people pathways for fugitives from labour." These she there is a fixed people of the cities of New England, there is a people pathways for fugitives from labour." These she consisted the understood the judgment thus pronounced. It is the understood the judgment thus pronounced. It is the understood the judgment thus pronounced of the prevented France from landing an army on the last of the consistency of the neighbouring States would become a few locking of the provisions of tuging the property. These she capped in the cities of New England, there is a filed upon.

In one of the cities of New England, there is a few locking the provision of tuging the property. These she capped in the cities of New England, there is a filed upon.

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In one of fied his pleasure, was passed 'An act to suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain parts of the island of St. Domingo.' As a compliment to the Emperor, these 'certain parts' were defined in the act to be such parts as were not in the possession and under the acknowledgment of France,' and of course included the whole island. Here, then, was a direct commercial interwention in behalf, not of liberty, but of despotism.

Ministers at a decompose of Hayti, the President does not think that it would be proper at this time to recognise it as a new State. Our Ministers were to attend a Congress at Panama, at which the American Republica was a new State. Our Ministers were to attend a greet them, and where perhaps starvation was to be greet them, and where perhaps starvation was to be their lot. But any doom was preferable to the doom against the States opposed to those rights, and yet by this argument, the effective power is in the hands of the slave of Congress at Panama, at which the American republics were to be represented, and the influence of the United States was thus to be exerted in the Congress, to prevent the recognition of Hayti by that body. Here was a direct diplomatic intervention against a free State, and solely because it was a free State. United States was thus to be exerted in the Congress, to prevent the recognition of Hayti by that body. Here was a direct diplomatic intervention against a free State, and solely because it was a free State. righteously drawn, it will, I think, be admitted by all, that it never ought to be drawn without a well-founded conviction that the good it will probably effect will compensate and justify the terrible evils it will certainly inflict. But the principle I am examining puts aside all deliberation, and dogmatically establishes the lawfulness of every war waged by a fourth against a third belligerent. Should Russia attempt to seize upon Denmark, and should England go to the rescue of the latter, then we are to make vernments of Europe have long since acknowledged the independence of Hayti, which has now been maintained for half a century; but we refuse, from the independence of Hayti, which has now been maintained for half a century; but we refuse, from considerations respecting the perpetuity of despotic authority in certain portions of the republic. Surely, it does not become us to censure, much less to kill, and the ment sends the blood rushing back upon their dwellings, looking of detention; the federal Judiciary would themselves have to decide the question.

The State Judges, in counties where there is a rumour, that their dwellings, looking of detention; the federal Judiciary would themselves have to dec

Let us see what further precedents Russia may derive from our history, to justify her intervention against Hungary. In 1825, Spain was at war with her revolted colonies, Mexico and Colombia. Here, then, was precisely such a war as, according to Kossuth, no intervention by a third party should be tolerated. Cuba remained attached to the mother country, as did Canada in our revolutionary struggle. Of course, Mexico and Colombia had the same right Of course, Mexico and Colombia had the same right to turn their arms against Cuba as we had to assail Canada. News reached Washington that our young sister republics were about making a descent upon Cuba. Should Cuba be conquered, its inhabitants would acquire their freedom, and freedom in Cuba would be dangerous to despotism on the Southern shores of the United States. The Cabinet at Washington was no less alarmed, at the proposet of such ngton was no less alarmed at the prospect of such near contiguity to enfranchised people than was the Russian Czar at the Hungarian insurrection. Mr. Clay instructed our Minister at the Panama Congress to make known, that in view of the probable results of the contemplated struggle in Cuba, it would be the duty of the United States 'to defend themselves against the contagion of such near and dangerous against the contagion of such near and dangerous examples'; they would be constrained, 'even at the hazard of loosing the triendship of Mexico and Colombia, to employ all the means necessary to their hazard of loosing the triendship of Mexico and Colombia, to employ all the means necessary to their escentity. In other words, they would go to war with Mexico and Colombia to secure Cuba to the with Mexico and Colombia to secure Cuba to the corown of Spain, and thus to save themselves from the contagion of emancipation. Already had an application been made to the King of Spain te avert the danger of freedom in Cuba, by terminating the war with his revolted colonies. It is not for the war with his revolted colonies. It is not for the war with his revolted colonies. It is not for the Marid (27th April, 1825), that the President wishes you to urge upon Spain the expediency of Sixth Section of an act to prevent kidnapping and seem, this doortine of non-interference, which we are urged to go to war to maintain, is continually denounced, both in theory and practice, by the very outselves, as a nation, the question of Cain, 'Am I my brother's keeper?' We are reminded of the Christian duty of loving our neighbour as ourselves the war. If the war should continue concluding the war. If the war should continue concluding the war. If the war should become the islands (Cuba and Porto Rico) should become the islands (Cuba and Porto Rico

Rev. G. C. Beckwith, Secretary American Peace Society, Boston. New York, Jan. 3, 1852.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

I HAVE recently become acquainted with some facts in reference to the operation of the Fugitive Slave Law, which are sufficiently interesting and im-

must omit the names or places.
relied upon.

In one of the cities of New England, there is a small Baptist church of coloured people. It consists of 120 members. Of these 60 had escaped from Southern bondage, and were consequently on the list of the proscribed by the Fugitive Slave Law. The old law had become a dead letter. Unconscious of danger, they were pursuing, industriously and cheer-

The slave-hunter was immediately after them. Writs were out for their arrest. They trembled by day and by night. They dared not appear in the street. They dared not enter the shop. They dared not go forth to labour. They hid in garrets and cellars. Affectionate daughters conveyed food to the father, whom the slave-hunter, like a blood-hound, was tracking out. The church, poor and feeble as it was, raised \$500 to aid their brethren in their help-lessness and terror. The alternative hefore the vic-Twenty-five years after Hayti had asserted and maintained her independence, Mr. Clay, Secretary of State, in his instructions (8th May, 1826) to our Ministers at Panema, remarked, 'Under the actual circumstances of Hayti, the President does not think that it would be proper at this time to recognise it that it would be proper at this time to recognise it there was no home to receive them, no friends to there was no home to receive them, no friends to the red attend a steril through the states. The law was designed to protect the rights of the slaveholder was no home to receive them, no friends to there was no home to receive them, no friends to the red attend a steril through the states. The law was designed to protect the rights of the slaveholder was designed to protect the rights of the slaveholder was designed to protect the rights of the slaveholder was designed to protect the rights of the slaveholder was designed to protect the rights of the slaveholder was designed to protect the registration was to be

crushed human hearts. Those who have escaped into Siberian exile, have encountered a fate almost as deplorable as that of those they have left behind. The friends they love, and whose sympathies they prize, they have lost forever. The church where prize, they have lost forever. The church where they loved to meet, to sing and to pray, finding solace for the woes of life in the anticipation of immortal blessedness, they can never enter more. Those warm homes, where they enjoyed that social companionship which the affectionate race love so well, they have exchanged for loneliness, poverty and

suffering.
Is not a law, of which this is not its exaggeration but its natural operation, a disgrace to the age, and a tenfold disgrace to the country which tolerates it? Is it not expecting too much, even of fallen human nature, to think that Christians and patriots can be applied to the country which the country which the country are the country and the country are the country and the country are the country contemplate it with silent complacency? There is a God of justice! He will cause even the wrath of

JOHN S. C. ABBOTT. -N. Y. Evangelist.

And the second of the second o

war, and kill people, for following precisely in our of south seed as great man, and trust he is a conscientious one. I have already expressed my gratifude, to him for the utterance of certain great truths which are practically repudiated by our cutaneous democracy. But, while I do justice to his talents, earnestness and patriotism, I am compelled to believe that he is asking what it would be a sin and a folly in us to grant.

Rev. G. C. Beckwith,

Secretary American Perce Societa Parter. fugitives, but a formal decision of the Supreme Court, declaring our former statute on this subject uncon-stitutional; a decision which, until reversed, is bind-

ing on every department of the government.

Nor were the certain consequences of this doctrine, thus solemnly adjudicated, unforseen. The present Chief Justice of the United States, an eminent jurist, and a citizen of the State of Maryland, in dissenting facts in reference to the operation of the Fugitive Slave Law, which are sufficiently interesting and important to be made public. For obvious reasons I must omit the names of places. These facts may be relied upon.

In one of the cities of New England, there is a small Baptist church of coloured people. It consists of 120 members. Of these 60 had escaped from Southern bondage, and were consequently on the list of the proscribed by the Fugitive Slave Law. The old law had become a dead letter. Unconscious of danger, they were pursuing, industriously and cheer

State legislation upon the same subject; and that no State can pass any law or regulation, or interpose such as may have been law or regulation when the Constitution of the United States was ratified, to superadd, to control, to qualify, or impede a remedy enacted by Congress for the delivery of fugitive slaves," then adds, after a learned argument sustaining this view, "I consider the point I have been maintaining more important than any other in the opinion of the Court; alleging, as confirmation, that this was a point decided, that only three of the nine

those on whom it is to operate." It is essential therefore to the uniform efficacy of this constitutional provision, that it should be considered exclusively a Fe-

states determines the law, for my guidance, and for state and aided by the contributions of their sain friends, have taken the rail cars, with their ten, and escaped to the free soil of Queen Victory, and escaped But they live in constant terror. Every now and then there is a rumour, that their dreaded foe has advance to be unconstitutional? The writ of habeas

> of this repeal have claimed as a great boon to the claimants, would be worse than a mockery. The claim he now has on the Marshal and his sureties for indemnification for the escape of his servant, would be converted into a barren claim against a county jailor, whose first duty it would be to discharge a prisoner thus held if he claimed his liberty Not so was the law formerly, and before it was de cided that all State legislation on the subject is proof the decision of the Supreme Court be practically carried out, and this whole vexed and vexatious sub ject be left to the administration of the United States

An act of Congress of the 18th September, 1850, commonly known as the Fugitive Slave Bill, would seem to favour the same views entertained by Judge Story, and pronounced in the decision to which rence has been made. Its whole tenor shows this, a God of justice! He will cause even the water of the oppressed.

The will cause even the water of the oppressed.

The custody of the fugitive, by State authority,

is almost forbidden.

The Marshal and his sureties are made subject to a pecuniary liability, for an escape, which, as the Supreme Court of the United States have decided, in a precisely analogous case, is defeated the instant the prisoner is transferred to a local jail.

In counties where there is no Marshal, the agent the Senate of Pennsylvania his objections to the passage of the Bill of last session, for granting the use of jails of that State for the safekeeping of Fusection, his expenses for keeping him in custody and providing him with food and lodging during his de-

Surely no one can pretend to say, that this is not a full and exclusive exercise of the federal power on the subject. If so, the principle of constitutional law, to which I have referred, is interposed, and the legislation of a State to transfer this custody to a lo-cal prison is prohibited. Is it not, then, most con-

SEMENT OF THE AGE CASE STATE AND WILLIAM JAX.

FROM THE HON. W visions of this Bill: 1st. It aims to compel every man, woman and child in the Free States, to become a woman and child in the Free States, to become a slave catcher, and in consequence an aider and abettor in promoting the cause of Slavery, and reducing to servitude those happily free. At the bidding of the most cruel and debased slave-driver, every mechanic, every mnister, every philanthropist, and Christian is bound to assist in carrying into execution this infamous law. However long the Fugitive may have resided amongst them—whether engaged in an honourable occupation, or seated at his fire-side, surrounded by an affectionate family, or worshipping God in the sanctuary, he may be seized, and his minister and fellow Christians be commanded to fasten the chains upon him, and drag him back to the degradation and horrors of Southern Slavery. 2nd. This Bill subjects to a fine of one thousand dollars, with imprisonment for six months, a person who harwith imprisonment for six months, a person who harbours or conceals a Fugitive, with the view of preventing the discovery or arrest, if, as in the case of Hanway and others, they are not tried for treason, and threatened with the felon's death. 3d. Further, persons not Fugitive Slaves are liable to be carried off under this Bill. A coloured person brought into a Free State by his legal owner, and therefore free by the law of the Free State—the children born of Fugitives in a Free State—a person once a slave, who has lost his free papers—all coloured persons in the free States, wherever born—indeed every coloured person is liable to be seized, certificated, ironed, and carried with railroad speed into a slave State, on the person is liable to be seized, certificated, ironed, and carried with railroad speed into a slave State, on the person is liable to be seized, certificated, ironed, and carried with railroad speed into a slave State, on the person is liable to be seized, certificated, ironed, and sarried with railroad speed into a slave State, on the person is liable to be seized, certificated, ironed, and carried with railroad speed into a slave State, on the person is liable to be seized, certificated, ironed, and carried with railroad speed into a slave State, on the person is liable to be seized, certificated, ironed, and carried with railroad speed into a slave State, on the person is liable to be seized, certificated, ironed, and carried with railroad speed into a slave State, on the person is liable to be seized, certificated, ironed, and carried with railroad speed into a slave State, on the person is liable to be seized, certificated, ironed, and carried with railroad speed into a slave State, on the person is liable to be seized, certificated, ironed, and carried with railroad speed into a slave State, on the same state, on the same state, on the same person is liable to be seized, certificated, ironed, and carried with railroad speed into a slave State, on the same state, on the same state, on the s with imprisonment for six months, a person who har-bours or conceals a Fugitive, with the view of preon your sympathy, because they are poor, and friendless and destitute—and I am happy to add, that they have received it; for generosity and humanity are the distinguishing characteristics of the heart of a Briton. In the month of February last, was held a numerously attended public meeting ir the hall close by. It was presided over by his wor-ship, the Mayor, who has continued to evince a deep ship, the Mayor, who has continued to evince a deep interest in the cause of the slave, as well as in the other benevolent institutions of the city in which he holds the distinguished rank of Chief Magistrate. At this meeting a society was organized, a committee of gentlemen appointed, at the head of which was placed the Rev. Dr. Willis, long known as the tried friend of the oppressed in this and other lands. A constitution was drawn up—an appeal on behalf of the Fugitive was published, and some good service done, but one thing was yet lacking, to render the done, but one thing was yet lacking, to render the Society effective in a direction the most practical, dies took place, and a unanimous resolution was passed, to form an association with the view of adsing and aiding the unfortunate coloured fugitives articularly those of their own sex, who, exiles for liberty's sake, besought protection and a home. For their president, they chose a lady distinguished alike for her liberality, bland yet dignified manner and christian worth, and for their Treasurer, a lady of unwearying energy and zeal in the cause of suffering humanity, and whose house and purse are ever open to the Fugitive, and a committee of ladies, to whose self-denying, well directed labours I can bear abundant testimony. You will have anticipated me when I add that the success of the ladies' association has been both gratifying and cheering to every benevolent heart. The downcast and dejected have been, through their instrumentality, cheered and in-spirited—the hungry and houseless have been fed and sheltered and the sorrowing soothed. The idle hands have been provided with the means of employment, and the presence of such a large, and respectable assemblage as that I have now the honour to address, gives good promise that these blessings shall not be denied to such as may come hereafter. Such, then, is the origin, such the aim of the Ladies' Association, and yet, good as is the end sought after, unobjectionable the means employed to attain this end, and self-denying as are the labours of those using these means, still cold hearted selfishness can object and obstruct. Permit me to name one or two of those specious objections which are sometimes offered, and which, when proposed, demand a reply Well, foremost amongst these is one which, at first sight, does seem formidable. Says one lady, I can not contribute for these negroes, they are really a bac set—they steal—they tell what is untrue—they do al manner of wicked things. Now, it is quite likely that some of them observe not the 8th Command. ment—that others are not remarkable for their veracity—some of them are ungrateful—some of them, perhaps very wicked; but allow me to ask, which of these crimes is peculiar to negroes? Farther, who will undertake to say that if the same number of whites be brought up in the midst of such ignorance, such utter degration, bodily and mental, be taught to call truth and falsehood and falsehood truth—be taught to rest any information he may posses respective. ment-that others are not remarkable for their veracity—some of them are ungrateful—some of them, perhaps very wicked; but allow me to ask, which of these crimes is peculiar to negroes? Farther, who will undertake to say groes? Farther, who will undertake to say that if the same number of whites be brought up in the midst of such ignorance, such utter degraand falsehood and falsehood truth—be taught to regard the decalogue as inapplicable to them, who will undertake to say that the same number of whites thus schooled in vice and licentiousness will not ex-

hibit symptoms of depravity as marked as they But I must add, and I am confident that those o

we sometimes forget the admonition addressed to the Prophet Samuel—"Look not on his countenance, for the Lord seeth not as man seeth; for man looketh at the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh at the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh at the heart." While many would not hesitate for a moheart." While many would not hesitate for a moment to give a night's lodging to the white, however black at heart (benevolent though they might be), the man of colour could not find an entrance into the family, or if he did, he would be removed to as large a distance as the premises would permit. But, sir, arguments convince not this class of objectors. They want hearts, not heads. The truth is, they are just those who do the very least possible good of any kind to anybody. Sir, it is the ladies of the Association for the relief of Coloured Destitute Fugitives, or their supporters, who do almost all the benevolent their supporters, who do almost all the benevolent deeds that this Society receives. Who are the dif-ferent Congregations to which they belong, who do most for the spread of the truth both at home and abroad. Who are the most active in carrying on the business of the different benevolent institutions of this city for all classes. Just the members of the Ladies' Association for the relief of destitute coloured fugitives. A third and last objection. Well, say some ladies and some gentlemen too, when invited to aid in this work—all this may be true, but—"I have no taste for such things." To these we say, suppose Wilberforce and Clarkson, had had no "taste" for stopping the horrors of the Slave Trade. Suppose Howard and Mrs. Fry to have had no "taste" for exploring and exposing the abominations of the Prison House, and for relieving the wretched inmates. Suppose Miss Dix to have had no "taste" for carrying solace and comfort to the insane. Suppose these things, and I might add many others—and in what a different condition would the charities and the sufferings of the world have been! True, many walk daily in the midst of sufferings and distress, and catch not the slightest tone of sorrow, but just in proportion as the light of civilization and Christian ity illumes the world, will men and women be found ity illumes the world, will men and women be found who have a "taste" for succouring the afflicted and for aiding the destitute. It was the clearest proof of the Great Teacher's mission, that he had a "taste" for going about, doing good. But, ladies, most of these remarks are inapplicable to you; may I not presume, however, that there are some here, who, if not cold, are yet indifferent in the matter, who, if not prejudiced against those whose welfare the Ladies' Association seeks to promote, are so unacquainted with their dispositions, infirmities, sorrows and sufferings, as to feel uninterested in their case. If so, I beg you to remember that ignorance regarding them is the mother of prejudice against them; if, therefore, you would keep free from the one, avoid the other. A writer who possessed a deep insight into the working of the human heart, tells us, that ignorance of each other's character, more than any other cause, represses the social sentiments and other cause, represses the social sentiments and checks every benign emotion. It does so, by giving room to suspicion and by depriving the imagination of its means of vividly conceiving of the actual feel-ings or sorrows of those around us, for that which the imagination does not realize the heart does not heed. It is this principle that explains much of the apparent insensibility and indifference to the sufferings of others, which is shown by the mass of mankind. Ladies, this is a cause in which you cannot justly be indifferent, for wherever oppression rules, the jemale portion of the afflicted race suffer in a three fold degree. In conclusion, then, I would invoke your sympathies and aid in the cause of benevolence and philanthropy. Your power is confessedly great; use it, ladies, in behalf of the slave, and for the herefit of oppressed humanity, and "when you the benefit of oppressed humanity, and "when you meet a cold calculator, who thinks by arithmetic when he is called to feel the wrongs of oppressed brethren, convert him, ladies. Your smiles are com-mands, and the truth which pours forth from your hearts, is mightier than the logic articulated by any scholar. The Peri excluded from Paradise, brough many generous gifts to heaven in order to regain it. many generous gifts to heaven in order to regain it.

She brought the dying sigh of a patriot: the kiss of a faithful girl imprinted on the lips of her bridegroom, distorted by the venom of the plague. She brought many o.her fair gifts; but the doors of Paradise opened before her only when she brought with her the first prayer of a man converted to charity and brotherly love for his oppressed brethren and humanity."—Toronto Globe.

THE fitness of the American Minister at the Court of St. James for the service of the Republic is made apparent by the following correspondence, recently ent to Congress. Mr. Lawrence is mindful of the truth taught in the parable, and hopes, doubtless, by proving his faithfulness in small things, to be ound worthy of being trusted with greater. Were William and Ellen Craft fearful that they were about to be kidnapped and taken out of England, and should appeal to Mr. Lawrence for aid, would he be as ready to use his influence with the British Ministry for their protection?

IMMIGRATION OF FREE BLACKS TO THE WEST INDIES. Washington, Jan. 12, 1852.

To the House of Representatives:
In answer to the resolution of the House of Repre

sentatives of the 5th instant, I herewith transmit to it a report, and accompanying papers from the Secretary of State.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

terest, any information he may possess respecting a circular which was issued by the Secretary of State for the British Colonial Department, on the 16th of October, 1850, relative to the employment, in her Britannic Majesty's West India Colonies, of free blacks and liberated slaves from the United States, "and particularly what action the Legislative As-semblies of the British West India Islands have taken

accomplish the object in a more satisfactory manner by a personal interview. I accordingly called on Lord Palmerston, in the absence of Lord Grey, and received from him a verbal explanation, disclaiming any such purpose as Mr. Owens had drawn from the language of the despatch. On Lord Grey's re-turn to town, I received from him an informal note 11 Donations to the Treasury of the to the same effect. I immediately wrote Mr. Owens a note, embodying the substance of these explana-tions, and received from him a reply, dated at Liverpool, expressing dissatisfaction with them. Not knowing what use he may make in the United States of the circular despatch, I deem it my duty to place you in possession of a copy of my letter to him. have read this letter to Lord Palmerston, and have received from him an assurance that it is entirely in accordance with his own views, with the views of Lord Grey, and with those of the Cabinet Ministers.

The despatch in question was, as you will see, sent to the West Indies some time in the autumn of 1850, and as it has never been heard of in the United States, I apprehend it was never acted upon by the Colonial Legislatures. It grew out of the action of the late Mr. Turnbull, who was, I believe, of the mixed Commission of Cuba, and an agent of this government in matters connected with the slave trade. He was in Washington about two years since, and while there saw many persons of Maryland, Virginia, and other Southern States, respecting the free coloured people of those States, and com-municated the result of his observations to this go-

I should not have thought it necessary to trouble you with this matter if Mr. Owens had expressed himself satisfied with my letter.

I have the honour to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, Abbott Lawrence. Hon. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, Washington.

Extracts from the Antigua Weekly Register, published in the city of St. John's, 26th November, 1850.

House of Assembly,
Thursday, November 21, 1850.

When the House was formed, which was not before two colools. Mr. Sankerick and the House that he two o'clock, Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received a message from the Governor-in-Chief, which he read, as follows:

McIntosh, the Governor-in-Chief, transmits, for the information of the House of Assembly the accompanying copy of a circular despatch which he has received from her Majesty's Secretary of State, suggesting measures to be adopted for the encouragement of emigration to the West Indies from the United States

Government House, Antigua, Nov. 18, 1850."

[CIRCULAR.]

Downing Street, Oct. 16, 1851. Sir—I have to acquaint you that it has been sug gested to me that a desirable class of emigrants for the West Indian Colonies might be induced to come to them from among the black and coloured popula-tion of the United States, whose arrival and location, if they chose to come, would, I have no doubt, be advantageous both to themselves and the colonies.

I am not aware of anything which can be done by the Colonial governments to encourage such immi-gration, beyond showing a readiness to pass acts giving the privilege of naturalization to any such persons as might come and settle there, and providing that a bounty should be payable on such immigrants. under such arrangements as may be thought desirable.

I could also suggest, as deserving of consideration, whether laws might not be passed rendering binding, on certain conditions, engagements to pay money which may have been agreed on by immi grants, although such engagements may have been contracted in America, and while the parties were in a state of Slavery. I have, &c., GREY.

> Mr. Lawrence to Mr. Owens. London, November 8, 1851.

My Dear Sir-I have just received a reply to my note to Lord Palmerston, accompanied by Lord Grey's explanation of the despatch to which I called his attention. I am assured that he never intended to sanction or suggest entering into any arrangements with regard to slaves not first known to and approved by the masters; and that so far from supposing that ed arrangement, it was believed the slaveholders would receive it with satisfaction, and join in carrying it into effect.

It appears that Lord Grey has been aware for some time, that the West India Colonies are suffering for an adequate supply of labour. A gentleman from these colonies directed his attention to the fact, that there were in some of the slaveholding States a large number of free blacks whom the whites would be glad to have removed, and who would meet, to a certain extent, the wants of the Colonies. Knowing it to be the policy of the slave States to rid themselves of such a population, he thought a measure contemplating such a result would be favourably received by man laws and social forms that make life or property

He was further led to suppose, on the authority of certain American gentlemen communicated to him through the same channel, that many slaveholders would avail themselves of such an opportunity to emancipate their slaves, if they could be assured of their being removed from the country.

He was informed that the laws forbade emancipation, unless the liberated slaves were also remov and that the expense of this prevented persons who would otherwise emancipate their slaves, from doing slaves from the country, when liberated, without ex- | Still, the most intense agitation prevailed. The return

With this view he prepared a plan which should aim at the employment in the West India Colonies of free blacks from the United States; and should also offer to the planters the prospect, not only of a removal of their liberated slaves without expense, but a recovery of a portion of their value also. He recommended this plan to the Colonies, and wrote the circular in question in the belief that the want of labour would be supplied from these two sources, with the assent and co-operation of the slaveholders and the governments of the slaveholding States.

It is to be regretted that, with such an end in view. language should have been employed capable of a different construction; but this explanation appears to deprive it of its objectionable character. With great consideration, I remain, dear sir, very faithfully yours,

MISE. -Gov. Johnson, in his inaugural message, makes the following remarks with reference to the late Com-

The series of laws passed during the last Congress, denominated the "Compromise," were unequal and unjust to the South, and constituted just cause of complaint. But regarding them as a full and final settlement of that dangerous and vexed question (and in that light only), the Southern States very generally manifest a willingness to acquiesce; not because of their justice or equality, but for the sake of that Union, to maintain which, whilst under and controlled by the worltten Constitution, every patriot would "pledge his fortune, his life, and his sacred honour;" but which, without the Constitution, is worthless, and deserves not the veneration of any. If it be true that these provi-

heretofore taken upon this question, let us do so calmly and with as little agitation as the city treasury. By this proceeding, we felt and the Bazaar of next year. possible. If the law for the rendition of fugitive slaves, which but provides the means for the exercise of a right secured to us by an express provision of the Federal Constitution, and the only one of the series calculated phan Asylum—a good and praiseworthy object, in the from year to year, with few changes, the same indivito be acceptable or beneficial to the South, should be to be acceptable or beneath to the South, standard be made a dead letter upon the statute-book, either by promotion of which we wish its friends all success. duals. We have received, for the first time, from a few places, very acceptable help. We wish, in particular, vices which shall prevent its faithful execution in the the maintenance of sectarian opinions—opinions as the maintenance of sectarian opinions—opinions as to refer to a very useful and tasteful donation from the manterially modify its provisions, the last hope entertained by the South for that justice and protection guaranteed to her by the written compact under which has entered into the Union will be lost. Though the she entered into the Union will be lost. Though the pirit in which this law has been received in the Northern States, is well calculated to excite our serious apprehensions, yet it is to be hoped that those who have case, as done to a very small minority, because of its ly, that, to some extent, an unfavourable impression it in their power to avert so great a calamity to us, to themselves and to the world, will see the abyss upon which we stand, and stay a policy, which, if persisted in, must precipitate us into irretrievable ruin.

Wational Anti-Slavery Standard.

elating to its pecuniary concerns should be addressed to Sudney Howard GAY, New-York.

†† Donations to the Treasury of the AMERICAN

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY may be forwarded to

FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer, at Boston; or to FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer, at SYDNEY HOWARD GAY, New-York.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1852.

THE EIGHTEENTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

ALL the influences of tradition, custom and circum stance alike contribute to make Boston what she is, a city eminently conservative. Looking at her from a standpoint different from that which we now occupy, and in reference to matters not germain to our present purpose, we gladly admit that it is to these influences she owes many of those qualities that constitute her chief grace and glory. This conservatism knows not, unfortunately, its true boundary, but aims at the preservation of much whose very existence strikes at the pearing. root of all genuine stability. Where a spirit like this prevails, nothing is more hated than agitation. Disliked as an instrument, even when its end is approved be hated and feared for itself alone! From these remarks, we may infer how great the disturbance and discomposure that prevailed among the great majority of the respectability of 'the pilgrim city,' on the rendition of the unfortunate slave Sims to his hopeless bondage. Some sense of right, some natural emotions of compassion, some faint recognition of the heroism displayed by a man so young and ignorant, all these were struggling with an innate love of cruelty and oppresmight have been expected, the viler elements of human

low doubly odious does it become when that end would ion, the sordid fear of the loss of Southern gain, the base hope of professional or political elevation. As jority of the merchants, magistrates, editors, clergy and gentry of Boston were found willing to exclaim, His blood be on us and on our children.' In their original connection, these words are read by all Chris tendom with awe and horror; and, aided by moralist and historian, their dread fulfilment, even to the present hour, pointed out. Shall not this similar cry from hardened and passionate hearts be met by a like recom pense? The unparalleled significance of the event with which those words stand associated have no necessary connection with the respective guilt of its actors. Many of the thoughtless and ignorant crowd who thronged the streets of Jerusalem, firged on to frenzy by the cry-'This is not Cosar's friend'-'The Romans shall come and take away our place and nation '-were far less cognizant of the nature of the work in which they engaged, than were the fifteen hundred men of Boston, who pledged their services in aid of Sims' surrender The record remains of the first-' They knew not what they did.' The second professed to know, as a self-evi dent truth, that Sims was free and equal with them selves, as a divine command, that whatever they would that he should do to them, they should do to him like-It needs no power of vaticination, no spirit of pro

phecy, to declare that, in the very fulfilment of such crime, its accompanying curse must be in part evolved. Of all those fifteen hundred households, no amount of courtly civility or graceful refinement, or elegant taste or literary culture, no untold quantity of prayers of fastings, or meeting-goings or masses, could hide or atone for the bloody and cowardly work that its head had offered to perpetrate. Every such man, sustaining the relation of father, gave to his child such a practical lesson in cowardly cruelty and sordid meanness as the by the masters; and that so far from supposing that any American would or could complain of the produced to name the high words of truth and duty, shall miserable cant that trembled on his lips, when he next but most imperfectly neutralize. Men may talk coolly, 'in the abstract,' as they term it, of laws and constitu tions, and the rendition of fugitives, and what they would do, and what they would not do, and all the while it may be vanity in debate, or love of argument or metaphysical subtlety, and they shall yet, when th living, trembling, suffering fellow-creature stands be fore them, throw their 'vain babblings' to the winds and give him that help that heart and conscience demand. But if a man shall really show that as he has safe in his hands; and he may thank any thing bu himself if even these make them so in the hands of his

But a work like the rendition of Sims is not easily Sims' deliverance. Holding, as many of them do, ultra peace principles, they could not advocate or practice But it was said a measure would be acceptable violence, even in that case where, in popular opinion, would enable such persons to remove their it finds its best justification—the defence of freedom of Sims took place on the 12th or 13th of April. A week or two after, Mr. Webster and his friends asked personal, but as a man and a brother. for Faneuil Hall, that he might address them therein -his first public appearance, we believe, in Massachusetts, after his Washington apostacy. The Municipal authorities, bewildered by the smoke and dust of the recent contest, deceived probably by the warmth and zeal of the Abolitionists in regard to their real number, flurried perhaps by the remembrance of the fatal help they had illegally lent to the kidnapper, were so stupid as to refuse the request. It suits neither our time nor taste, nor that of our readers, to enter into the relations that hereafter subsisted between Mr. Webster and the City Government of Boston. Suffice it, that the latter endeavoured to retrace their steps and propitiate Mr. Webster, by insulting the Abelitionists, and trampling on their rights, whenever an opportunity occurred.

> For the last eight or nine years, the Anti-Slavery vomen of Massachusetts had held their Annual Bazaar in Fancuil Hall. It had been obtained from year to year without difficulty. It is true, that last year the same city authorities of whom we have been speaking exhibited, in a striking, though petty manner, their hostility to the Anti-Slavery cause. We had heretofore, in compliance, as we supposed, with the spirit of still feel ourselves greatly aggrieved. The funds of the | The amount of our domestic contributions is about Catholic Bazaars are devoted to the support of an Orpromotion of which we wish its friends all success. duals. We have received, for the first time, from a few

However, we were glad of the Hall, even on unreal ladies to give much time to the manufacture of articles sonable terms, and felt proportionate regret when we in which they will very probably find themselves ex-The Pennsylvania Freeman, the organ of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, published at Philadelphia, has been enlarged to the size of The Boston of the Slavery enterprise esteem itself more at home. It had were shut out. Its time-honoured and beautiful asso- celled. But this is quite a mistaken view. Local faciations made us feel that in no spot should the Anti- shions prevail every where. The demand that these Liberator and much improved in typographical appearance. The Freeman is now edited by OLIVER JOHNSON, a gentleman long connected with the American Press, in which service he has carned the reputation of had been a noble sight. Was it not well that it should kind needed. Even in Assembly Hall, larger than

Irish poet :

Are Freedom's grave old accents to my ear That I revere them, though by rascals sung.

We trust that the Abolitionists, in common with such of their fellow citizens as uphold free discussion, will labour unweariedly till Faneuil Hall is again open to men of all parties and of no party. Till that time, the intention of Peter Faneuil's noble bequest is violated, and the city of Boston presents itself as engaged in the paltry work of thwarting and annoying, where she is powerless to prevent. Meanwhile, we will rejoice and be grateful for the good we have been enabled, while Faneuil Hall has been ours, to accom plish. The words of truth and soberness have there been poured forth, year after year, by Garrison, Phillips, Thompson, Foster, Pillsbury, and many others, with an effect, the results of which are even now ap-

We trust that the friends for whom we write will was not held in its accustomed place; and though we have been some time in-reaching that point, they will perceive how the fugitive slave agitation connected itself, in some measure, with the question of the Bazaar's failure or success.

Assembly Hall, over the Depot of the Worcester railroad, was the only hall that we could obtain, whose size rendered it suitable for our purpose. It was, in lightness, size and beauty, unequalled, and the only bjection arose from its situation. This is not central, but remote alike from the haunts of business and fashion. It was therefore with the most serious misgivings that the Bazaar Committee addressed, themselves to the work of preparation. They knew, were it but nature prevailed. Sims was returned to the horrors by the exertions of friends in Great Britain and France of Georgia prisons and plantations, and the great ma- that in point of beauty the Bazaar must prove successful-would it prove so as regarded its pecuniary result? We think the answer may be in the affirmative. The receipts were \$3,010. This is somewhat less than the receipts of last year. But when we consider the change of place, and the unusual severity of the one or two exceptions, at zero, we think this deficiency is accounted for without so painful a supposition as the cooling of friends, or the increased bitterness of foes. Of one thing we are sure: the articles presented for sale were never more beautiful or abundant. Our friends in Great Britain, had with one or two exceptions, exceeded the generosity of previous years. Wherever a deficiency had occurred, it has been supplied with fresh and unlooked for labourers. Boxes of great variety and value were received from the following places in Great Britain: London, Bristol, Manches ter, Leeds, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Perth, Dublin, and Cork. These included donations from Bath, Frenchay, Chatham, Bolton, and other towns in England, and from Dundee, Sterling, Crieff, Comrie, Milnathorb and Kinross in Scotland. All the articles were beautiful and useful, and, with a few exeptions, well suited to our market. Among so much that is elegant and tasteful, it is difficult to select the objects that were particularly admired and sought for without doing a seeming injustice to others. We will, nowever, particularize a few. The beautiful Shawl sent for exhibition to the Crystal Palace, and the Affghan Blankets from Edinburgh, the Shawls, elegant Aprons and embroidered Handkerchiefs from Glasgow were objects of general attention. The contributions of our friends in Perth were this year increased in amount and beauty. Their pretty crochetted and netted work, both in cotten and wool, met a very ready sale. Perhaps here were the fittest place to remark, that before the Bazaar was half over, every Tidy, erochetted in coloured cotton, was sold at a good price, and many more could have been disposed of. Perth Manchester, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne abounded in those small and tasteful articles, which, though im possible to describe in an account like this, constitute the very staple and support of a fancy sale. The magnificent and costly Screen from Leeds was, of course the object of universal attention. Placed on a table in the centre of the hall, it attracted all eyes, and offered to the most indifferent and careless spectator the subject for an hour's interest.

Of the taste and beauty of the collection from Bristol we cannot speak too highly. The Honiton Lace was, as usual, greatly admired, and extensively purchased. Of the exquisite Basket Work, though marked at high prices, scarcely an article remained unsold performed, even by base men. God is not left without Its intrinsic beauty commands for it a ready sale, apart a witness, even in their consciences. The Abolitionists from the touching fact that it is the donation of the had, of course, used every justifiable means for poor pupils of the Blind Asylum, the materials purchased appropriated to their regular pursuits. Deprived of the light of day, they have yet 'that light that lighteth every man that cometh into the world,' and in its radiance can behold the American slave, not as revealed to the 'wise and prudent' of his own country, 'chattel

We are grateful to acknowledge very costly and elegant donations from a new circle of friends in London. On this table the very beautiful Embroidery, Travelling-Bags, Cushions, and Sketches in Durable Ink. were very greatly admired. The latter, embracing scenes from Shakspeare, and Italian views, were particularly saleable. We must congratulate our Dublin less. She could have said to him, as Thecklar to Maxfriends and ourselves on the exact coincidence of their own with the popular taste of Boston. All their pretty Bog Oak Ornaments were hailed as 'the very thing, and purchased at once. Indeed, their whole collection apart from De La Rue's beautiful paper, which always finds purchasers in abundance, was highly desirable and suited to the occasion. The Papier Maché, both from Dublin and Manchester, was extremely handsome. Owing to some delay of letters, the Cork-box was no received till late in the Bazaar, and examined as the articles were, hastily, we can only speak of them in general terms, as alike valuable and useful. We remember very exquisite specimens, both of knitting and crochet that sold directly

On no previous year has the Book Table presented a larger or more beautiful variety. To a member of our Committee resident last summer in Switzerland, we Peter Faneuil's will, enjoyed gratuitously the use of were indebted for the very pretty carved wood-work, the Hall; but now it was enacted that a certain sum baskets, cups, toys, and other articles. Very elegant each day should be paid for its use, 'when money is objects in China, Bronze and Buhl, exquisite Drawings, taken for admittance.' After the adoption of this rule Paintings on Ivory, Autographs, and valuable Foreign the veneration of any. It it be true that these provisions effect a settlement of this question, be itso; it is what we want. To let us and it alone is all we have contended for; and any effort to re-open the wound or renew discussion upon the subject should be frowned upon by every patrict.

After the adoption of this rule, Paintings on Ivory, Autographs, and valuable Foreign Publications, making up part of the cellection sent by sipulated price was paid, accompanied by a petition, those for our Committee one in Paris, enriched this table. We are not the less grateful to the Rev. Philip frowned upon by every patrict.

Municipal authorities thought at first of returning the R. Carpenter for the gift of several packages of books Whilst, therefore, a proper regard for self-respect and the respect of the nation, as well as patriotism and policy, dictate that Virginia should inflexibly maintain

Municipal authorities thought at first of returning the R. Carpenter for the gift of several packages of books whole, but finally gave back half. At the close of our last year's Bazaar, we presented a similar request. It letter Bible and Psalter, because they arrived too late whole, but finally gave back half. At the close of our and periodicals, and particularly for a valuable black was declined, and the rent of the Hall, \$833, paid into for this year's sale. They are equally acceptable for

the same as that of last year. The contributors are. prevails that it is hardly worth while for the American

being so often invoked to sanction iniquity. Could Blackstone, Hiagham, Danvers and Foxboro,' Mass.; ome one of those departed patriots respond to the in- Rochester and Staten Island, N. Y.; Portland, Me. ocation, would it not be in the language of the great Portsmouth, Duxbury, Weare and Amherst, N. H. We also acknowledge with much pleasure a package of a special manner return our thanks to Messrs. Ober and Morey, for their valuable table of Glass and Britannia Ware, furnished at their own expense. We would acknowledge the kindness of Mr. Benjamin Hayne, Charlestown, Mr. P. F. Slane, South Boston, and of Messrs. Kane & Johnson, of the Phoenix Glass trite and uncalled for. Works, for their gifts to the same table. We cannot but refer to the kindness of the many friends in Boston who so liberally supplied the Refreshment Room and in the way indicated by the American Anti-Slavery Table, though aware they wish no such allusion.

To those friends who decorated the Hall so tastefully we are very grateful; also to Messrs. Collamore for their usual loan, and to Messrs. Edmund Jackson, not be wholly uninterested in learning why the Basaar Redding, J. B. Smith and others, for various gifts or

To each and all who have lent a helping hand, whether by money, or labour, or sympathy, to the Bazaar of 1852, the Managers would proffer the assurance of their grateful appreciation. Few circumstances are, in our eye, more touching or more prophetic of our final success, than the fact that one great and simple principle can so unite in harmonious action individuals widely separated, by oceans and continents, language and race, creed and condition.

The Liberty Bell, published as usual on the first morning of the Bazaar, will be found equal in merit to its predecessors. Apart from its pecuniary value to the cause, we regard this little volume as an important instrumentality, giving alike circulation and permanency to the appeals and testimonies of distinguished philanthropists of all countries, which might not otherwise have been obtained in form suitable to command the attention of the popular heart. We fear that all Abolitionists do not appreciate the importance of an active weather, the mercury standing every morning, with propagandism now as in the earlier days of the cause. Slavery, and its sequences are, of course, understood as matters of fact, by the community, better than they were twenty years ago; the state of comparatively innocent ignorance, first aroused by Garrison's voice, can never again exist; but cold, abstract knowledge, and the intense, vital conviction of personal duty, are widely different things. It is the mission of the Abolition ists to excite the latter in all with whom circumstances may bring them related. The Liberty Bell may often serve as an entering wedge where no other publications could find access.

During the latter evenings of the Bazaar we were fa youred with addresses by Messrs. Quincy, Foster, Garrison, Bowditch and Phillips. For the very eloquent and impressive speech of the last-named gentlemen on the subject of Kossuth's visit to this country, we refer our readers to the Liberator of the 2d, and the National Anti-Slavery Standard of the 15th of January It is with much pain that we feel obliged to express our regret at the course this illustrious man has felt himself at liberty to pursue with respect to the great question of American Slavery. Were it not too sad a theme inquiry with which his apologists, many of them sincerely interested in the progress; of Anti-Slavery principles, seek to shield him from censure-' Had he condemned Slavery, would he have obtained either money or countenance from the government or the immense majority of the people of the United States? nobly obtained when an express disavowal of the slave religious freedom, all legal security, is shuffled off as a party question, to be classed with tariffs, and banks and rights of suffrage, or even with the graver problem of monarchy or republic. Far, far beyond and outside all these lies the question that now convulses the present itself to the consideration of European liberalism with a potency and solemnity not to be resisted. The Abolitionists do not misconstrue M. Kossuth's position. It is one easily understood. They do not suppose that in his secret soul he does otherwise than deplore and condemn American Slavery. But he has Hungary, he may sacrifice truth in America. The case its soil no freer to Garrison than is Austria to Kossuth, ty, the proper subjects for the unmeasured eulogies of really noble and heroic soul? Should not Kossuth and whose names shall go down to posterity as infamous, the long run, to do full justice to such deeds of cruel Dellam? He owes this to himself, and to Hungary no

'Being faithful To thine own self, thou'rt faithful too to me;

and faithfulness alike to both, required a far different and those fixed and unchangable. For the liberals of Europe to attack tyrants on their own continent and vouchsafed to sight?' With the Fugitive Slave Law strike hands with them on ours, to abolish serfdom and carried out in Boston, the Abolitionists unable to obfeudalism there, and refuse to consider Slavery here, to tain the humblest building in the city of New York in eulogize America and her institutions, without qualifi- which to hold their annual meeting, and men tried for cation or cavil, with no escape from one of two concluions, that they either do truly sympathize with a slaveholding people, or pretend to do this in consideration of time and money-what is all this but to undermine the very foundation on which their own enterprise rests. the belief in human rights as inalienable and eternal It is to lose the one pole star by which their course car be directed; it is to cast away the one availing talisman of strength and success. If the political reformers of Europe fail to secure the confidence of mankind in respect to their own sincerity of conviction, then indeed will their cause be hopeless. Whatever of generous self-sacrifice and enthusiastic heroism yet exists in mankind, the world over, is the source from which ultimately their help must come; but if this be chilled by doubt and suspicion, the world's progress is impeded till better men shall arise.

We again repeat our regret that duty to truth and the slave compel us to speak in any other than terms of unqualified admiration and respect of one who has so laboured and suffered in and for his own country as has M. Kossuth. The greater his firmness, persistency and self-sacrifice in behalf of Hungary, the more do we sorrow that so precious an offering should have been made at the shrine of American Slavery. If any Abolitionist feels that he could seek help for the prosecution of his mission from the Francis Josephs and their Haynaus and Radetzsky's, on condition of ignoring Hungary, if any Anti-Slavery lady feels that she could salute the hand of Sophia of Hapsburgh, red with the blood of the massacre of Arad, if so be it conveyed donations for the suffering slave women of her own country, it is not for such to censure Kossuth, but if we feel that the oppression at our own door, though claiming our first sympathies and warmest efforts, can exclude from our view no spot on earth where oppression conquers, be it Hungarian battle-field, Austrian scaffold, Neapolitan dungeon, or French ballot-box, then do we claim that no

crate those old arches, nor do the hallowed portraits Leominster, Upton, Westminster, Raynham, Salem, its progress from day to day, who make its success their slave's behalf, the more many that hang on the walls lose aught of their dignity by heing so often invoked to want in the hour of his desired to the hour of hi dearest personal duties, it would be superfluous and impertinent in us to proffer any word, whether of encouragement or exhortation. Its present position, its couragement or exhortation. Its present power better by hopes and its encouragements, are known better by hopes and its encouragements, are known better by hopes and its encouragements, are known better by hopes and its encouragement is identified. articles from Pictou, Nova Scotia. One or two packa- them than by us. But a portion of the slave's friends ges were received without any accompanying letter or in this country, and a large number in Great Britain intimation from whom they came. To various friends are, in the very nature of the case, in a situation enin Boston, who, for the first time, aided us by their tirely different. Duty, accident, a thousand circumcontributions, we are greatly indebted. We would in stances, make the slave question a very incidental part of their daily life, but not the less, one of warm interest and affectionate regard. To this class we are greatly indebted, and it is to them, isolated by taste, habit or position from the din of the conflict, that we submitopinions and explanations, to the daily observer

Society, we greatly doubt. The doctrine on which its

efforts are based is the sinfulness of Slavery in all cases;

consequently the duty of immediate emancipation; con-

sequently the duty of instant withdrawance from any

course of conduct that shall necessarily and inevitably acts of kindness by which our labours were greatly support and maintain the system. This doctrine is promulgated by appeals, incessant and earnest as our means permit, to the hearts and consciences of the peaple, as individuals. We call on each man and woman, as such, to perform the work of personal repentance and reformation in regard to a system of oppression which so permeates every institution of the country, that abolition, though an essential truth, is yet only all churches and all parties, that on its reception depends their existence as vital realities. Here may aptive Slave Law has been trampled under foot, and the had not the tone of the Anti-Slavery publications and you intend to follow Him.' To such as profess a symfor amusement, it might almost be found in the naive weapons of carnal welfare, see to it that you assume those of a spiritual and therefore of a more effective na ture, and that you visit the slaveholder and his abetnature is capable, or otherwise your language is can Very probably not; but is that money or countenance too harsh to such a system. We readily admit that indiscriminate abuse of anything is unwise and inexpeis its price - when the great question of personal dient. Doubtless, some Abolitionists may have erred ownership, which underlies all political privilige, all in this matter. To use language with exact precision pertains to a clear mind and careful education; and many persons, with warm hearts and sensitive consciences, may be, in these two things, deficient. To To errors of temper occasionally; for, exposed as we American mind, and presents, and will continue to are to a bitterness of opposition unknown in any other question, labouring against such immense odds, it were indeed a mirracle were the truth always preached in its appropriate spirit. It is, after all, not with our taste or our temper that the world is actually at issue The real question is, shall Slavery become so infamous, shall this scorpion be so walled round by the fire of come to the conclusion that, for the sake of freedom in public opinion, that it shall cease to exist? And this lies plainly before him. Is this country, with one half lition, we are doubtful whether it shall occur in the way for which the Abolitionists have prayed and lathis government, whose dearest business seems the boured. It might have been so, had the professed mo nunting of fugitive slaves, and attempts to hang inno- ral sense of the country, as embodied in its churche cent men refusing to assist in such unparalleled iniqui- and ecclesiastical organizationss joined with instead of against them. As it is, not one of those prayers or draw back in disgust unutterable from such men as important instrument in forwarding an event that agen-George Wood and Judge Kane, men whose hands ho- cies more turbulent and material shall yet be called in nest men should scorn to touch in token of friendship, to accomplish. It is not in the world's present age, a time full of discoveries, and inventions and theories, but merely by the cold delineation of History, but by distinguished by the most intense physical and mental that popular tradition and sympathy that fail not, in activity, the most active competition between States and nations, and also by events of the most unexpected atrocity as the surrender of Henry Long and Hannah and startling character, that such an institution as American Slavery can long survive. It is within the last century that thrones and hierarchies stronger by s much older immunity in crime than has been given to this, have fallen as in a moment. As the hour of doomed institution draws on, an observation of all the course from that he has seen fit to pursue. The next accelerating forces is beyond the reach of human vision war in Europe may be a war of ideas; but if it is to be But not less speedily or surely for this is each one o a successful one, it must be a war of principles as well, them accomplishing its work. But does any one ask 'ls your hope founded on faith alone? Is nothing treason on charges palpably ridiculous, even in the eyes of a pro-slavery community, we can give only a negative answer. As we know that deliverance was never nearer to the children of Israel than when Pharach pursued after them as they entered the Red Sea, so we may infer for the oppressed of our own day, deliverance more analogous to that of old, than the peaceful and quiet issue to which the labours of the Abolitionists would have tended. We do not call this expectation fanaticism.

Hath he who shakes the mighty with a breath From their high places, made the fearfulness And ever-wakeful presence of his power, To the pale startled earth, most manifest, But for the weak? Was't for the helmed and

As a rill parted 'Mailed archangels sent
To wither up the strength of kings with death?
I tell you, if these marvels have been done,
'Twas for the wearied and the oppressed of men;
They needed such!—and generous faith has power
By her prevailing swirtt, elen yet to work. By her prevailing spirit, e'en yet to work Deliverances, whose tale shall live with those Of the great elder time.'

To look back on past ages, to observe how events unthought of and unlooked for have co-operated with the labours of their martyrs and reformers, to notice after all, how limited a power for evil is, in the nature of things, given to the tyrants of the earth, to see with Lamartine that there is dans les crises humaines, quelque chose de plus fort que les hommes qui paraissent les diriger : la volonté de l'événement lui meme ' -all this affords legitimate ground for hope and encouragement, if by such view our own earnest and active labours are thereby promoted; for to say philosophically, that causes are in operation that must, without our help, bring Slavery to an end, or piously o remark that God does not need us to carry forward his purposes, shows very plainly that we are neither Solve a gentional rong connected the reputation of a terse, lucid and vigorous writer. To those who desire a straightout, unadulterated Anti-Slavery paper (and nothing elss,') one which deals as vigorous blows against nothing elss,') one which deals as vigorous blows against Slavery in the United States as in the 'abstract,' or anywhere else—we commend The Freeman,—Tribune.

American slaves are for any with a separate table, but we believe we are able to accommodate a few towns only with a separate table, but we believe we are able to many with a separate table, but we believe we are able to accommodate a few towns only with a separate table, but we believe we are able to accommodate a few towns only with a separate table, but we believe we are able to accommodate a few towns only with a separate table, but we believe we are able to accommodate a few towns only with a separate table, but we believe we are able to accommodate a few towns only with a separate table, but we believe we are able to accommodate a few towns only with a separate table, but we believe we are able to accommodate a few towns only with a separate table, but we believe we are able to accommodate a few towns only with a separate table, but we believe we are able to accommodate a few towns only with a separate table, but we believe we are able to accommodate a few towns only with a separate table, but we believe we are able to accommodate a few towns only with a separate table, but we believe we are able to accommodate a few towns only with a separate table, but we believe we are able to accommodate a few towns only with a separate table, but we believe we are able to accommodate a few towns only with a separate table, but we believe we are able to accommodate a few towns only with a separate table, but we believe we are able to accommodate a few towns only with a separate table, but we believe we are able to accommodate a few towns only with a separate table, but we believe we are able to accommodate a few towns only with a separate table, b

We regret to observe and exists in the minds of some friends on touching the sphere and functions of the movement is identified. While waste de of this misapprehension may exist in con calumnies with which pro-slavery religionists gentlemen, in particular, coming from America has have attempted to shield themselves from construyet feel anxious to explain a position, the very ortion yet feel anxious silver a misunderstanding in the ninds of some now acquiring their first knowledge of minds of some now sequiring their new imovindes of the Society's history. As we have said showhere, a te-cognition of the sinformers of Slavery and the dely a its immediate abolition, is the basis on which is open tions rest, the tie which unless in harmonious fellow. ship a great multitude of men and women, differing In reference to the general question of abolition, we ahip a green district, on every other subject can but feel encouraged. That it will ever take place

form, men and women, blacks and whites, natives and

form, men saw states and infidels, have the same

rights, and are by their presence there committed to

nothing but a warfare on Slavery. We believe that,

from its very outset, with a few exceptions, the Ameri-

from its very verse, it is acted in scrupulous good

can Aun-Distory some practical faith in regard to a subject which offers some practical

difficulties. At its earliest commencement, Garrison

and his fellow-workers saw the wisdom of a popular

instead of an elective association, in a country like

gelical, and they enlisted in the work with much ap-

parent warmth and sincerity, and for a time did good

parent was not which yet remain, by sermons, publi-

cations, and personal influence. Many of their pa-

rishioners joined the Anti-Slavery Society, and contri-

buted largely to its funds, At the meetings that took

place during this period, when the great majority of

the Society held opinions in religion denominated or-

would have been impossible for a stranger to have at-

tended the Society's meetings, and watched the general

course of its operations, without being made aware of

the religious opinion that preponderated. Evangelical

in which, of course, their theological opinions fully ap-

peared; those of the Society's lecturers who were

clergymen preached on Sundays as they could obtain

opportunity, while travelling the country at the So-

siety's expense, and on their Anti-Slavery mission

Concerts of prayer were appointed, and once or twice,

in seasons of special discouragement, Fasts. At the

close of the New England Convention of 1836, a Trini-

tarian Doxology of Dr. Watts' was given out, and sung

by the assembly. In Pennsylvania, where a Quaker

influence prevailed, outside forms and phraseologies

varied. The minority in the New England States,

composed of the liberal denominations, so-called, 'cared

for none of these things,' but were thankful in any way

to see the cause carried forward. It went on, van-

quishing obstacle after obstacle, till finally, seen and

known of all men, appeared the American Church as

the 'Bulwark of American Slavery.' It was not on

of Amos Phelps, and William Goodell, and Beriah

Greene, and Judge Jay, and James T. Woodbury, and

many others, that the truth was made apparent. The

salt had lost its savour, the light had become darkness.

The Abolitionists, who were true to their own convic-

tions withdrew from churches which they justly deemed

apostate; those who preferred the claims of their sect

before justice and humanity, went no more with us.

pretensions and false issues followed. Of course, the

liberal sects were comparatively unaffected by circum-

stances that convulsed the other denominations. There

no excommunicatory power at all. A participation in

character. To the Puritan churches of New England

had been their previous sayings or doings, began to

Behold, in as concise a statement as is possible, the

easons why the American Anti-Slavery Society stands

harged as so heterodox a body by slaveholding reli-

unting is entirely consistent with the highest Chris-

At the present time, it is undoubtedly true that the

ours, governed by the popular will, and they appealed to all. A few came, of all creeds and all parties. As time rolled on, the fervid and earnest presentation of that neutrality is impossible. This is our only mode time rolled on, and larger circle. It appealed to many of action. As Abolitionists, we have nothing to do with forms of faith or schools of politics. Recognising clergymen of the sects in popular parlance called evenone, we deem it too narrow a basis on which to form either church or party; but proclaim it in the ears of propriately rise the question of the harsh language for which we are so heavily censured. We plead two circumstances in mitigation. We have but one weaponthe Society neta operation of sectarism was invidiously or the absolute Truth. Shall we not wield it effectively, intentionally manifested, we do not believe. Yet it without fear or favour? As Abolitionists, we have put away violence from ourselves and from the slaves. We deprecate insurrections, even amid scenes so brutal and oathsome that the imagination turns sickening from the contemplation. When the more generous impulses of human nature awake in the populace, and the Fugiolergymen opened and closed the meetings with prayers, victim rescued, would the result have been the same had not the community been saturated by the moral suasion views of the Abolitionists? The American people are, in respect to the coloured race, sinners indeed; but a law so unutterably brutal as the Fugitive Slave Law, could never have been carried out to the limited extent it has been in our Northern cities and villages, lecturers been that of endurance and forbearance. And having done this, shall considerations of worldly courtesy or conventional good-breeding prevent us from branding slaveholding and slave-returning, and defence of slaveholding and slave-returning, no matter by whom done or said, or under whatever circumstances, as deeds unutterably vile, drawing down on the perpetrators the condemnation of God and the scorn of man? Dr. Johnson once said to a young man, ' Do not leave all, unless the testimony of heterodox Abolitionists mainly that pathy for the slave, we say, when you lay down the this was proved to be the case. It was on the showing tors with the deepest condemnation of which your and cowardice. This is our first explanation: and our second is, that it is really impossible to apply language Clerical appeals, new organizations, divisions on false are not half a dozen Unitarian churches south of Mason and Dixon's line; and, what is still more consequential errors of taste, the Abelitionists may often plead guilty. to the present explanation, the liberal churches claim the Lord's supper with slaveholders or their applopists. was not with them an endorsement of their Christian it involved all this. A minority drew back in horro from such a communion; the great majority, whatever inquire how much sin a man might commit and yet be a Christian, how slaves might be innocently held for recalls our statement that while we are hopeful of abotheir own good, and various other problems, and finally settled down in their present pro-slavery condition, presenting a picture of hypocritical pretence and real iniquity, that finds its just parallel in the delineations of the Hebrew prophets. abours shall have been in vain, or be other than an gionists. In a country where slaveholding and slavetian profession, a Society stamping both as criminal can hardly enjoy much religious repute. Those to whom Christian reputation is dear find it hard to sacrifice the shadow to the substance. We willingly concede that the members of evangelical pro-slavery churches have a painful and trying duty to discharge; but this makes it none the less a duty. Every chapter of the New Testament renders it obligatory upon them. That so many prefer sect and party to the cause of humanity is the grief of the Anti-Slavery Society, but surely not its reproach. connection of the majority of the Anti-Slavery Society with any sect or party sits lighty. Every sect and party has shown itself so subservient to the Slave Power, that this might be naturally expected. But no charge can be more false or calumnious than that the platform or publications of the American Anti-Slavery Society have been or are perverted from their original design to the promulgation of any system of faith or opinion apart from that included in its Declaration of Sentiments. Our platform is open to all, foes as well as friends. In the speeches made upon it, much may be said for which the Anti-Slavery Society is in no sense responsible. In the addresses of our lecturers, in the newspapers supported by the friends of our So-

ciety, language may occasionally be employed from which individual opinion, on matters theological or otherwise, might be inferred. We have heard no case of this kind specified. This wholesale slander finds its justification alone in what is supposed to be the private religious opinions of several men, eminent for their fidelity to the slave the world over. On these, as Abolitionists, we have no opinion to express. We do not meet together on the Anti-Slavery platform to inquire whether the Bible is the work of divine inspira-

That suns were stayed at noon-day? Stormy seas

that shall change the issue we make with them. We believe that there is, in this whole matter, much of hypocrisy and self-deception. It never occurs to the most bigoted sectarist to refuse to enter upon any scheme of honest gain, because men of different, and, as he regards them, dangerous tenets, are co-operating. In pursuance of their own ease, health or comfort people can call in such professional assistance as shall best subserve the desired end. Douce Davie Deans, indeed, refused to employ a lawyer that had not a proper knowledge of 'right hand extremes and left hand defections; but his example finds few imitators. this is too serious a subject to be approached with levity. It should furnish matter for regret and humiliation, that in the horrible extremity in which the American slaves are found, any professed followers of Christ should refuse to help the men fallen among thieves, lest haply they might be found assisting the Samaritans, with whom they have no deslings, 'except

tion, wholly or in part, or not at all; whether the Sab-

bath is obligatory or whether it is not, or what belief

is essential to Christian character. We simply try all

men by their own creed; and when we apply the doc-

trines of the New Testament to the pro-slavery churches

of America, it is no wonder that they prefer any course

In view of the cloud of misrepresentations and slanders which the pro-Slavery churches of this country ders which new organization tools persist in spreading, and their now such dear friends of the cause in Great Brisin as have preferred the claims of truth and hu-Brian a brian before and sect, we truly appreciate jour labours, and are thankful for your fidelity through jour labours, and on report. We entreat your persecutive through wrance, alike for your own sakes and for the slave's Yerance, and to those very doctrines that you profess to you owe it to go forward in the holy work that you have hold dear, or bound in any way, so recommend them andertaken. Can you, in any way, so recommend them in the confidence of unbelievers? If the pro-Slavery to the connuction of the United States are indeed the opprobrium of Protestant Christendom, do you not owe it to the name of Protestant whereby you are called to show to the world that their position is in defiance of, and not in consonance with, position is in defiance of the human soul, and the creed they profess. Leave it to them to speak in the creed they profess. Leave it to them to speak in the creed they profess. Leave it to them to speak in the creed they profess. Leave it to them to speak in the creed they profess. Leave it to them to speak in the creed they profess. Leave it to them to speak in the creed they profess. Leave it to them to speak in the creed they profess. Leave it to them to speak in the creed they profess. Leave it to them to speak in the creed they profess. Leave it to them to speak in the creed they profess. Leave it to them to speak in the creed they profess. Leave it to them to speak in the creed they profess. Leave it to them to speak in the creed they profess. Leave it to them to speak in the creed they profess. Leave it to them to speak in the creed they profess. Leave it to them to speak in the creed they profess. Leave it to them to speak in the creed they profess. Leave it to them to speak in the creed they profess. Leave it to them to speak in the creed they profess. the creed they process,
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the street the rest price part to legal the prosperity of the country and the condeclare shad the Union, and the peace of the Church, demand that three millions of men be enslaved. Be it mand the world, that from those very docyours to show to the work, you trines on which their conduct brings reproach, you thought and inspiration; and do not for a 1 box from Paris, by Mrs. Chapman. draw your support and inspiration; and do not for a draw your support that God requires you to support his moment believe that God requires you to support his proment believe that God requires you to support his proment believe that God requires you to support his proment believe that God requires you to support his proment believe that God requires you to support his proment believe that God requires you to support his proment believe that God requires you to support his proment believe that God requires you to support his proment believe that God requires you to support his proment believe that God requires you to support his proment believe that God requires you to support his proment believe that God requires you to support his proment believe that God requires you to support his proment believe that God requires you to support his proment believe that God requires you to support his proment believe that God requires you to support his proment believe that God requires you to support his proment believe that God requires you to support his proment his promen moment by putting light for darkness or darkness for

In closing this paper, necessarily brief and inadequate, we feel that our whole duty were not discharged, did we not renewedly commend the American Antidid we have society to the donations and sympathies of all Slavery Society Societ Slavery instrumentality that the country affords. Free Soil parties, Vigilance Committees, Associations for the Son parties, vigitation coloured Race, Free Produce As-Improvement of the Coloured Children—all and each sociations, between a some of them a praiseworthy of these to a property of the Anti-Slavery enterprise. But they work, in all they see only collateral, and dependent for their vital breath on the life created by this organization. The leading members and friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society have consecrated their lives to this work. What fame, and power, and wealth, and worldly distinction are to others, is its success. The sacrifices which they have not hesitated to make in their own behalf, enable them to speak with authority to others. Hence a success so disproportioned to their numbers, or wealth or position. The entire and unqualified truth which they utter finds but a partial acceptance in the timid and faithless community that surrounds them, but it falls not fruitless to the ground. It so far arouses the conscience, that the secondary works to which we have aljuded are done; but, were our labours to cease, on what would these rely? It is in no arrogant or invidious spirit that we make this declaration. We do but declare the fact, that it is by means of this Society alone, that there exists in the country that healthful agitation which forms the only peaceful solution of this vexed question. Do not, then, spend your strength on Canada Missions or Vigilance Committees. Leave the care of these to pro-Slavery churches and Webster Whigs. You may safely do it. The ideas of expiation and atonement are planted deep in the human heart. To refer once more to a favourite volume, the great novelist of our age draws a true picture in the Laird of Dumbiedikes' death-bed, when, having just ordered the eviction of his starving tenantry, he calls out to his son, Be kind to the puir creatures, the Deanses and the Butlers. Let the creatures hae bite and soup; it will maybe be the better wi' your father where he's gaun.'

You may depend very reasonably on the expectation. that many men who voted for or connived at the Fugitive Slave Law shall seek to soothe their secret remorse by contributing to the relief of their victims. Proof of by contributing to the Feries of their victures. The state which the ground that, as the nation's guest, he should be absolved from any expression of sympathy which might compromise his cause by implicating him with any of the parties in the United States. from their masters. Vain efforts to wash the blood from their hands! Let no Abolitionists be duped in this manner. It is their mission to arouse a nation dead in tresspasses and sins, on a given subject, to change its whole heart and mode of action. By the promulgation of one great but simple idea is this to be accomplished. For this our resources are all too insufficient. Let none be wasted on these details which will take care of themselves, if the great end that includes them be but faithfully pursued.

Let us close with the language of hope and encour-

'The game of life Looks cheerful, when one carries in one's heart The unalienable treasure.'

These lines, illustrative of a merely private and personal experience, may be suggestive of a wider signifi-

cation. working together for the fulfilment of His will and the the Hungarian, for liberty to his countrymen: coming of His kingdom.

ANNE WARREN WESTON. Boston, January 17, 1852.

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	of 1852.					
	Salem Female A. S. Society,		9	50	00	
	Lynn Female A. S. Society.		,	20	00	
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Donations received in Bristol, England, and there expended in behalf of the Bristol Box.

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A. W. Wharton, Francis Jackson, 5 00 Mrs. James Eddy, 10 00 Joseph Congdon, 5 00 Mrs. Ellis Gray Loring, 5 00 William C. Coffin, William C. Taber, Mrs. George R. Russell, 5 00 Mrs. John Parkman, 10 00 Nathaniel Barney, 5 00 10 00

Merchandize received for the National Anti-Slavery Bazaar. 1 box from Glasgow, by Andrew Paton.

1 box from Perth, by Mrs. David Morton. 1 box from Edinburgh, by Jane Wigham. 1 box from London, by Mrs. Reid.

2 boxes from Dablin, by R. D. Webb. 1 box from Newcastle-on-Tyne, by Rev. Geo. Harris. 1 box from Cork, by Miss Jennings. 1 box from Switzerland, by Mrs. F. G. Shaw

From Edinburgh, parcel and letter to W. L. Garrison. Letters to F. Douglass and J. B Syme. From Glasgow, parcels for W. L. Garrison, and H. C.

Wright. From Manchester, package for F. Douglass.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY AND KOSSUTH.

We have received from Dublin an official copy of the following Resolutions, passed by the Anti-Slavery Society of that city. The censure therein conveyed of the course pursued by the American and Foreign A. S. Society in relation to Kossuth, will, we venture to say, be felt to be just by Abolitionists everywhere, who are free to express an unbiassed opinion, and who recognise the cause of the American Slave to be, in America, paramount to all others. The friends of Mr. Tappan's Society, and that class of Anti-Slavery people who are quite willing to be that only when they are not tempted to be something else, will alone disagree with us. cordingly we are no more surprised that the (London) Anti-Slavery Reporter-the organ of the British and Foreign A. S. Society-should notice the address presented by Mr. Tappan to Kossuth, without a word of admonition for prompting him to be silent on the Slave question, than we are that the Tribune, the Evening Post, the National Era, or any other paper of that grade of Anti-Slavery, should be quite reconciled to any injury that Kossuth's visit may do to the cause of Freedom here, for the sake of the good they hope may arise from it for the cause of Freedom in Hungary. For our part, we believe that that cause is as precious in one place as another, and that an American should in one place as another, and that an American should no more sacrifice it here for the sake of Hungary, than a Hungarian at home should searches it to the sake of Hungary, than a Hungarian at home should searches it to the sake of Hungary. a Hungarian at home should sacrifice it for the sake of America. We hope to live and die in that faith, at any

The Dublin Resolutions are as follows:

At a Meeting of the Dublin Anti-Slavery Society, held in Eustace street, Dublin, the 7th of First Month (January), 1852, the following resolutions were offered, discussed, and unanimously adopted:

1. That this Meeting has read with grave disapprobation the report of an interview between a deputation of the American and Foreign Anti-Stavery Society of the American and Foreign Anti-Stavery Society and Louis Kossuth, late Governor of Hungary, on his arrival in New York, in which, after presenting an official address of welcome and sympathy, the deputation intimated that "no reply was desired," on the

2. That this meeting considers that in thus voluntarily releasing Louis Kossuth from the duty incumbent upon him, as upon every one, to express sympathy with the down-trodden millions of republican America, the deputation have, according to the extent of their intence, inflicted a serious injury on the Anti-Slavery cause, by establishing a dangerous precedent for ever other visitor to the United States who may plead ab sorbing claims or peculiar interests as a release from personal effort for the slave, or the expression of sympathy for his wrongs.

RICHARD D. WEBB, Secretary. George Addey,
Joseph Allen,
William Fisher,
William Webb,
Richard Allen
Hewetson Edmondson,
Joseph Fisher,
Members of Committee.

THE SLAVE-TRADE AT THE CAPITOL.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Ashtabula Sentinel, writing from Washington, thus relates an incident which Foster seen's quite recovered from his recent indisposi-The 'game of life,' as played on its widest field, by occurred there just before the arrival of Kossuth. It our hearts the treasure of a perfect conviction that our | not often made public, and no doubt there was more | about to resume lecturing. sympathies and labours are with the right, and that, in than one such deed in process of transction while the the all-embracing Providence of God, every event is populace of Washington were shouting at the heels of

Yesterday a servant man came to my room, saying a coloured woman wished to speak with me. I told him to show her up. He soon returned withher. She was sobbing, and evidently in great agony of mind. I asked the cause of her grief. It was some time before she could so far compose her mind as to relate to me her misfortune; which consisted in living under the barbarous laws enacted by Congress for the government of this district. She said her husband had just been sold to a slave-dealer, and taken to the baraccoms of Alexandria —that his purchaser was intending to take him to Alabama in two or three days. That she had four children at home. At this point she burst out into a loud expression of her grief. Her sobbings were interrupted occasionally with exclamations of "Oh God! tolmy dear children! Oh my husband! then appealing to me, 'Oh, master, for God's sake, do try to get back the father of my babes!"

I learned that her husband's name is George Tooman.

I learned that her husband's name is George Tooman I learned that her husband's name is George Tooman. His former owner is a female named Martha Johnwood, living east of the capitol some half a mile. George went to work this morning in the barn, at husking corn, without any suspicion of the fate which awaited him. The slave-dealer and an assistant came to the barn, seized him, placed hand-ouffs upon him, and hurried him off to the slave pen of Alexandria.

seized him, placed nanc-tents when him off to the slave pen of Alexandria.

The woman hearing of it, followed him here on foot, and returned, and then sought me in the vain hope that I should be able to assist her. The day is said by many to be the coldest known here for years, yet she has been exposed to the keen piercing winds, although I think she was thinly clad. She had not seen her children since morning, when she left them without firewood. I endeavoured to soothe her feelings by expressing some off that I would make inquiry and ascertain if I could find some one who would re-purchase him and permit him to some one who would re-purchase him and permit him to for the husband and father. The cold winds rocked the of the husband and father. The cold winds rocked the of the husband and father. The cold winds rocked the of the husband and father. The cold winds rocked the of the husband and father. The cold winds rocked the of the husband and father. The cold winds rocked the of the husband and father. The cold winds rocked the of the husband and father. The cold winds rocked the of the husband and father. The cold winds rocked the of the husband and father. The cold winds rocked the of the husband and father. The cold winds rocked the of the husband and father. The cold winds rocked the of the husband and father. The cold winds rocked the of the husband and father. The cold winds rocked the of the husband and father. The cold winds rocked the of the fath of the husband and father. The cold winds rocked the of the fath of the husband and father. The cold winds rocked the of the fath of the husband and father. The cold winds rocked the of the fath of the husband and father. The cold winds rocked the of the fath of the husband and father. The cold winds rocked the office of the fath of the world will be a cold fath of the him off to the slave pen of Alexandria. The woman hearing of it, followed him here on foot,

of the Hungarians. My feelings are too much excited on this subject to My feelings are too much excited on this subject to write cooly. I only wish the men of Ashtabula county, who, since 1848, have unintentionally sustained by their votes and influence, this Slave Trade, could have write seed the tears, the horror of mind, the deep anwitnessed the tears, the horror of mind, the deep anwitnessed that woman's heart, that they could have heard just of that woman's heart, that they could have heard in her wailings, her ejaculatory prayers for her children. Methinks they would not adhere to party dictation with so much devotion.

the course of commencement at Albany for a week past ture of that powerful State as to what steps are proper the course of commencement at Alosny for a week passes and the special powerful course of commencement at Alosny for a week passes and the special powerful course of commencement at Alosny for a week passes and the special powerful course of commencement at Alosny for a week passes and the special powerful course of commencement at Alosny for a week passes and the special powerful course of commencement at Alosny for a week passes and the special powerful course of commencement at Alosny for a week passes and the special powerful course of commencement at Alosny for a week passes and the special powerful course of commencement at Alosny for a week passes and the special powerful course of commencement at Alosny for a week passes and the special powerful course of commencement at Alosny for a week passes and the special powerful course of commencement at Alosny for a week passes and the special powerful course of commencement at Alosny for a week passes and the special powerful course of commencement at Alosny for a week passes and the special powerful course of commencement at Alosny for a week passes and the special powerful course of commencement at Alosny for a week passes and the special powerful course of commencement at Alosny for a week passes and the special powerful course of commencement at Alosny for a week passes and the special powerful course of commencement at Alosny for a week passes and the special powerful course of commencement at Alosny for a week passes and the special powerful course of commencement at Alosny for a week passes and the special powerful course of commencement at Alosny for a week passes and the special powerful course of commencement at Alosny for a week passes and the special powerful course of commencement at Alosny for a week passes and the special powerful course of commencement at a week passes and the special powerful course of commencement at the special powerful course of commencement at the special powerful course of commencement at the special powerful course of co sel for the defence on a motion to quash the indictments this emergency. sel for the defence on a motion to quash the indictments and fire, self for the prisoners, and does not look as if ning at least, for the prisoners, and does not look as if nor irregularities on their face. This is a good beginfor irregularities on their face. This is a good beginfor irregularities on their face. This is a good beginfor irregularities on their face. The face account.

How. C. F. Cleveland, M. C., will accept our would have been given, but it was handed over to the Reporter of The Herald, and our Reporter was not allowed an opportunity to copy them. for some time to come, on Jerry's account.

HUNTING FOR FREEMEN

The State of Ohio seems to think that there are two sides to the Compromises, and though she may consent that her soil shall be open ground for slave-hunters, is not willing that her coloured citizens, who are free under the Constitution, shall be taken to supply the market for human flesh in the Southern States. The Góvernor, in his Message to the Legislature thus reports of a hunt for freemen which, in obedience to a Resolution of the last session, he has been prosecuting for the past year:

At the last session, the General Assembly passed At the last session, the General Assembly possible resolution instructing the Executive to enquire into the circumstances of the abduction of the family of Peyton Polly, and, if satisfied of their freedom, to take such measures as he deemed expedient for their release, and to pay the expenses from his contingent fund.

to pay the expenses from his contingent fund.

This was a coloured family, consisting of eight persons. On investigation it was satisfactorily ascertained that a high-handed outrage had been committed on the soil, and against the dignity and sovereignty of the State of Ohio, on the night of the 6th of June, 1850, in the county of Lawrence, and that the entire family, residing remotely from assistance, was basely kidnapped, carried into the State of Kentucky and Virginia and sold into Slavery, where they were not slaves, but in fact free persons. This family consisted mostly of children.

Immediately after the passage of the resolution, information was received that four of this family were sold in the mountains of Virginia, in the county of Wayne, and that four others were on their way down the river to the lower country, in the hands of purthe river to the lower country, in the hands of purchasers, and for sale. Without loss of time, counsel was despatched to Louisville, to intercept those in that direction, employ assistance, if necessary, and to institute legal proceedings to establish their freedom and to secure their return.

They were speedily overtaken and placed in the cus tody of the law, but in different counties in Kentucky The question as to one, Peyton Polley, has been tried his freedom established, and he has been returned.

The other cases are still pending. Though prepared on our part, and trials urged at the last terms of the Kentucky Courts, as I am advised, the defence caused them to be stopped. I am informed there is no reason able apprehension on the weight of an unforward life. able apprehension entertained, of an

Counsel was likewise sent to Virginia to secure th Counsel was likewise sent to Virginia to secure the four there, and to institute the proper proceedings for their recovery. After difficulties which proved nearly insurmountable, they were hunted out in the mountains of Sandy, remote from civilization, and suits commenced, which are yet undecided. Assurances have been given by counsel, likewise, of their favourable termination. Copies of portions, of all the correspondence on this subject, as well as the reports of those sent to both Virginia and Kentucky, will be transmitted to you, if desired.

Six individuals who were the authors of this outrage stand indicted for it in Lawrence Co. They were sup posed to be lurking in Kentucky, as fugitives from jus-tice. A requisition, therefore was made on the Co. ice. A requisition, therefore, was made on the Governor of that Commonwealth, and an agent dispatche o procure their arrest and return to Lawrence county

The Governor of Kentucky promptly issued his war The Governor of Kentucky promptly issued his watrant, but on search being made it was ascertained the
fugitives had fied to parts unknown, but, probably
west of the Missouri, and beyond the reach of process
at the present time. An eye will be kept on their apprehension, at some future period, by the present Executive, and he will leave it as an inheritance to his
successor, if not before taken, to spare no exertions to

I take great pleasure in saying that, from the information received, an honourable promptness and zeal were manifested, not only by the authorities, but by the respectable classes of citizens in both Virginia and Kentucky, for the surrender of the fugitives, and for a fairfand impartial trial of the question of freedom or Slavery of this family.

It is supposed some time must now intervene, before these suits can be brought to a close. Should further important information be received, before your ad-journment, it will be communicated.

LECTURES IN NEW YORK .- The readers of Mr Pills oury's letters will regret to learn, from that which we publish in another column, that the labours of himself and his companion in this State are, for the present, ended. Whether he returns home for a season of rest or whether he is to continue his work elsewhere imme diately, we are not yet informed. We hope, however that when on duty as a lecturing agent of the American Society, the almost new audience which has listened to him, through this medium, may still have the benefit and enjoyment of his interesting and racy communica tions. We commend to the reader his reflections upon the state of the Anti-Slavery cause in that section of

country where he has been recently travelling. We have on hand a letter from S. S. Foster, the publication of which, for want of room, we are compelled to defer till next week. Mr. and Mrs. Foster, since coming into the State, have been labouring in Cayuga and Tompkins County, among a stiff-necked and perverse generation. They are now about to go to Chemung County, and their post-office address, for the

SENSIBLE MRS. SWISHELM .- Mrs. Swishelm, the editor of the Pittsburg Visiter, speaking of the visit of Kossuth to this country, and the enthusiams it excites among the people, says:

"Charity begins at home!" and we look upon this "Charity begins at home!" and we look upon this furore in favour of European liberty as another safety valve placed beside that of Foreign Missions to let off our extra zeal for the Lord, without disturbing the Slavery and heathendom of our own "free and happy" land. The people of this country should not be flattered with the idea that they, of all others, are the anointed High Priests of Liberty's temple. How dare they stand and hold up their hands, reeking with the blood of their own countrymen, and preach deliverance to the earlyings over the water! Then we to Russia and blood of their own countrymen, and preach deliverance to the captives over the water! They ge to Russia and Austria to talk about whipping women when they sell their own daughters in the shambles, and the statute books of one half of the States contain laws to regulate woman-scourging! We go to preach liberty in Austria,

"May not the searching answer come From turbaned Turk and fiery Russ, Go, loose your fettered slaves at home, Then turn and ask the like of us!"

The Austrian government practices no oppression to compare with the law of our glorious republic which punishes with fine and imprisonment the crime of feeding the hungry and clothing the naked. Physician, heal thyself! When you have found out a remedy for the oppressions of your own land, send the receipt to Austria; and when you get that great beam out of the eye of your Republicanism, look to the mote which is blinding poor old doating Monarchy. The Austrian government practices no oppres

formed of the state of the market in Virginia for the staple of that mother of States, statesmen and merchantable men, and quotes, as follows, in Wednesday

negro man represented to be 30 years of age, perfectly sound, of good firmly stature, knocked off at \$510. A

preferred against them as "NO Bills. There remains a sation in Liberia, first, because such an appropriation only the case of Williams, now before the Court, in only the case of Williams, now before the Court, in would be opposed to the Constitution, which prevent the lending of money to any private association; Philadelphia, to be decided, and, should be acquitted, there will be an end of the matter, and Gorsuch, the fifty coloured persons in the State; third, because there will be an end of the macety data of the macety and the macety and the macety and the macety and the slave-hunter, so far as the Government is concerned, slave-hunter, so far as the Government is concerned, colonisation scheme is a gigantic fraud, and fourth, because the coloured pepple of the State remember their brethren who are in bonds, and wish to remain by their side to render them assistance and relief.

Dr. Smith observed that the appointment of a Com-THE SYRACUSE RESCUE TRIALS have been in from the Governor of Maryland, advising the Legisla-

Communications.

LETTER FROM PARKER PILLSBURY.

FORD IN NEW YORK. DEAR FRIEND GAY: We have closed our campaign in Herkimer county. In my last I spoke of the want of conscience or principle among the people, not only here, but almost everywhere in the county. In the towns we visited, we found several Free-Will Baptist churches. This denomination always admit all other sects to be pro-slavery, in a high degree; but for Free DEAR FRIEND GAY: We have closed our campaign ects to be pro-slavery, in a high degree; but for Free

the story, though it appears others were concerned

Here, then, we have a Performer of Revivals, boasting that in all the Acts, from July to January, the cries

found them very harmless affairs; and most of the few converts are not from a class of the people whose presence in the Anti-Slavery ranks, would greatly add to our mental strength, or moral power.

The Morning Star, to which I have referred, conains another item that reflects the real Anti-Slavery character of the denomination. It seems to be the cusom to report each week the sums contributed to the various benevolent objects under its supervision and patronage. Seventy-two dollars are acknowledged to the Foreign Mission Cause, twenty-five to some other, and one dollar to the Anti-Slavery Cause. And from what I have seen and known, in New York and New England, I am persuaded that the "one dollar" offerng is more than proportionate to the zeal and interest which the denomination feel in behalf of down-trodden numanity and heatherfsm in our own land. We experienced a spasm or two of this kind of Free-

Will Anti-Slavery, amalgamated with Lutheranism, in the last meeting of our Herkimer County campaign, in Newville. It was evidently the design of some of the leading church members that we should be badly disturbed, if not broken up. A few squads of rowdies were placed in different parts of the house, who for someime kept up their low and loud muttering and talking, stamping the feet, and occasionally calling out a proninent church member's name, who had from the beginning showed evident signs of a wish at least to see us thrown into confusion, but who lacked, apparently. both the courage and ability to accomplish his purpose. A few words kindly addressed to the young men, from prominent citizen of the place, and a friend to the Cause, calmed the rising tempest, and seldom have I een a more attentive congregation, or one on whom the words of truth seemed to make a deeper impression. The meeting was very large, and seemed in no haste to lisperse, though we did not close untill near 10 o'clock.

Strenuous exertions have been made there to have a Revival Performance the present winter, but the project is now abandoned. The gospel of Humanity and of Anti-Slavery has taken too deep hold of the people the meeting and did not like the flattery which told them they were elevated because they thought so. He wished it to be really known outside what position they of intelligence and of the spirit of free inquiry; while the general preaching of the place has neither interest to awaken the mental faculties, nor power of principle to improve the heart. Some of the older people still cling so the husks and stubble of sect, though even among a portion of them there is evidently a secret satisfaction that their children are seeking a higher light and life.

But I am constrained to echo the lamentation I have often heard in many parts of the country, that the young men of this age, especially, are abandoning themelves to the lowest folly and vice. The low standard or eligious faith and practice, the temporizing spirit of religious faith and practice, the temporizing spirit of the pulpit, the corruption and profligacy of the "great" of the pulpit of the pu kingdoms and nations, 'looks cheerful,' if we carry in is by no means an unusual occurrence, though they are been ill from influenza, but is so far recovered as to be made in a day," drunkenness, a most excessive and fatal use of tobacco, joined to the very worst kind of reading that constantly steams up from our putrescent press, all these are either causes or consequences, the final end of which will be most disastrous to the welfare of the rising and risen generation.

We have got to preach the whole gospel of "righteousness, Temperence, and judgment," already come, in order to abolish chattel Slavery. There is not virtue enough, nor goodness enough in most men now, certainly not in our ministry, to save even themselves. How, then, can they become the saviours of the slaves Yours, most devotedly,

PARKER PILLSBURY. SPRINGFIERD, Mass., Jan. 19, 1852.

Miscellaueous Dems.

MEETING OF THE COLOURED CITIZENS OF N. YORK.

Last night a public meeting of the coloured people was held in the Abysinian Baptist Church, Anthony street, for the purpose of receiving a report from the Delegates to the Albany Convention, as a report of the interview with Gov. Hunt. The meeting was called by the Committee of Thirteen, and was attended by

About 150 persons.
On motion of Dr. McCune Smith, Mr. P. A. Bell was appointed to the Chair, and Mr. G. T. Downing was

chosen Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object for which the meeting was called, and asked for a patient attention from the audience to the remarks of the different speakers. THE SLAVE MARKET.—The (N.Y.) Express for the Union is careful to keep its commercial readers informed of the state of the market in Virginia for the

formed of the state of the market in Virginia for the staple of that mother of States, statesmen and meritable men, and quotes, as follows, in Wednesday morning's paper:

On Tuesday last, at a sale of negroes in Richmond, a negro man represented to be 30 years of age, perfectly negro man represented to be 30 years of age, perfectly as adopted by the Convention at Albany, and which it is intended to circulate extensively among the citizens of New-York, as well as among the members of the Legislature.

negro man represented to be 30 years of age, perfectly sound, of good firmly stature, knocked off at \$510. A sound, of good firmly stature, knocked of knew-York, as well as among the members of the Legislature.

The address complained of the allusion made to coloured people in the Annual Message of the Governor the State of New-York, and of the attempts to get an appropriation from the Legislature to aid the system of colonisation, as well as to the remarks of the Governor in reference to their degradation. It spoke of the attempts which were made to prevent the coloured people from making progress, by refusing them admission into certain colleges, or the Catholics, or the Baptists, for they even admission into certain colleges, or the Catholics, or the Baptists, for they even admission into certain colleges, or the Catholics, or the Baptists, for they even admission into certain colleges, or the Catholics, or the Baptists, for they even admission into

Mr. Downing next gave an account of the proceedings of the Convention on the second day, and stated that the Committee who waited upon the Governor were treated by him kindly at the Executive Mansion, and well received. He read a statement of the interview, by which it appeared that the Governor introduced the conversation by observing that he was not so great an enemy as he was supposed to be toward the coloured people of the State. He had received a CLOSE OF TRE LABOURS OF MESSES. PILLSBURY AND

sects to be pro-slavery, in a high degree; but for Free Will Baptists, exception to the charge is always claimed. The last Morning Star (or the last but one), the organ of the sectin New England, contains a most instructive illustration of the depth and character of its Anti-Slavery.

It seems something called a "Revival" has been going on in a town in New Hampshire for some months past. One of the preachers who figured in 1t, publishes the account of it; making himself the hero of the the story, though it appears others were concerned with him the story though it appears others were concerned wished to be considered the friend of the coloured men generally.

After reading this document, Mr. Downing said it was the opinion of the Committee that the Governor would not sign any bill for an appropriation of money for colonisation, should one be passed. Most of the day was taken up by remarks on the Governor would not sign any bill for an appropriation of money for colonisation. Such that the Governor would not sign any bill for an appropriation of money for colonisation. Such that the Governor would not sign any bill for an appropriation of the coloured men generally. the story, though it appears others were concerned with him. After a very minute account of the proceedings, it is announced, with quite a boasting air, that from July to the present time, "in all the meetings, no exciting ism" has been so much as named.

This explains the quality of the revival. Everybody in the Granite State knows what "exciting isms" mean. Here, then, we have a Performer of Revivals, boasting to the story of the State in the cause of freedom, an influence in the State in the cause of freedom, an influence which ought not to be disregarded, as it possessed 5,000 votes, regretted that it had been given in past years to the Whig party.

Dr. Smith said the Convention was attended by delegates from all portions of the State.

Rev. Samuel E. Cornish moved that the doings of the Convention should meet the appropriation as it deserved.

onvention should meet the approbation, as it deserved he thanks of the meeting, which was unanimously that in all the Acts, from July to January, the cries and claims of the slave have been kept wholly out of sight and mind. And the same, doubtless, would have been true from "July to Eternity," had the farce been continued.

What more welcome tidings ever fall on the ears of Southern tyrants and oppressors, than such an account of such a revival? Would they not hold jubilees, the whole year round, if the entire Northern Church were rejoicing in similar visitations from July to January? A few such are reported in this County, but we have found them very harmless affairs; and most of the few

Convention should meet the approbation, as it deserved the thanks of the meeting, which was unanimously at the thanks of the meeting, which was elegited by ever was conscious of their equality with other classes of men, of their progress and intelligence to an equal platform with their fellow-men. Elevation consisted in men, of their progress and intelligence to an equal platform with their fellow-men. Elevation consisted in men, of their progress and inte

tain all they desired.

Mr. Downing proposed the following resolutions and called upon Mr. Hamilton to respond:

Resolved, That in view of the increasing importance of the approaching Presidential election; it behooves us to make early and efficient efforts to bring to the polls

to make early and efficient enerts to bring the 5,000 coloured votes of the State.

Resolved, That it is to be hoped that some one may be put in nomination who will be a friend to progress

Mr. Hamilton said that all people would be anxious to know who would be the nominee of the different parties, but he did not know which to advise them to sup out. He was a Democrat, and had never voted whig ticket and never would, but he could not advise. them to go to the Democrats, and he could not advise them to go to the Free Soilers, for as they decided to let the South alone, and where opposed, to carry war into Africa, he could not sustain them. The Liberty party was one of pure principle, but they rushed forward without thinking of expediency, and whoever they may choose for their candidates would not be sustained. He was pleased with the address which had been read, and he supposed it would appear in The Herald to morrow, for if it was not there it would not be anywhere, and they would by The Herald to see. He alluded to The Courier and Enquirer, which had been led to speak of the coloured people unkindly by the traitorous scoundrels of the Colonisation Society, and which stated that it had 300 members ready for Li-

nd which stated that it had 300 members ready for Li berja. He did not think any one, if they looked over the books, would find that number unless they squinted four ways (laughter).

The Chairman interrupted the speaker to observe that the Secretary of the Society, Mr. John H Roberts, told him he had not attended a meeting since he was appointed, and if his name was used it was without his consent.

consent.

Mr. Hamilton continued, observing that he knew that, and they would commit forgery or anything else to answer their purpose. The first movement they had to make was against the blacks forming the Colonisation Society and after the blacks. tion Society, and after crushing them, they must crush the Secretary of State, Dan Webster. After alluding to several speeches made by Mr. Webster, he called upon them to be firm in opposing the Colonisation Society, which only spent \$2,000 in sending people to Liberia, out of an income of \$26,000, and all the rest went to feed pauper clergymen who preach trash to persuade the people to go to Liberia. He advised them to live in continual protest against the Colonisation Society and they would soon destroy it.

A coloured man named Hickman rose in the body of

wished it to be really known outside what position they were placed in, and he was glad to learn from the address that they were not yet demolished, as Dr. Brant, the scamp known as the Lion of the West, said they would die out in a few years. He thought something should be done, for wages were becoming lower on account of the greatlimmigration, and the coloured man would be reduced and become a vagabond without a place to live in, and an outcast from Society.

Dr. Smith interrupted him, and asked if he thought himself a vagabond. Mr. Hickman—No. Dr. Smith—Are you an outcast? Mr H.—Yes. Dr. Smith—You have the right to vote, if you like, and to take an oath; how then are you angoutcast? Mr. Hickman—Nobody cares for me. Dr. Smith—Are you going to Africa? Mr. H.—That is best known to myself. Dr. Smith—Are you a member of the Colonisation Society?

A DESPATCH to the New York Tribune says that Preent Fillmore has determined to run for re-election

Colonisation.—About two hundred free negroes were to leave New Orleans for Liberia about the mid-lle of the present month, under the direction of the state Colonisation Societies. THE mammoth Maine law petition was brought

into the Senate Chamber yesterday, and conspicuously placed in the centre of the enclosed circle. The list is headed by the signature of George N. Briggs, and contains in all 133,512 names. Of these 57,067 are voters, the remaining 76,445 consist of men, women and children —Boston Post. BAD NEWS FROM LIBERIA.—The Colonisation Board

the BAD News from Liberia.—The Colonisation Board ated at Washington have received despatches from President Roberts, by way of England, giving the unpleasant intelligence that an attack had been made on Fishtown by a native chief. Fishtown is on the Bassa and about the same distance from Grand Bassa, and about the same distance from Edina. The following is an He extract from President Roberts' letter: "GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Monrovia, Nov. 6.

"A report has just reached here that Grando, yes A report has just reached here that Grando, yesterday morning, made an attack upon the new settlement at Fishtown, set fire to the village and killed eight or ten of the settlers. I have not yet learned the particulars. That the town has been attacked and burned I have no doubt; but that the number of lives lost has been exaggerated we have good reason to believe. We are, however, in a state of great excitement."

THERE are nine ladies attending medical lectures at the Homeopathic College in Pittsburgh.

Marriages.

TRUMAN—M'CLINTOCK.—At Waterloo, N. Y., on the 13th inst., by Friends' ceremony, James Truman, of Philadelphia, to Mary A. M'Clintock, daughter of Thomas M'Clintock, of the former place.

AVEZZANA—MORROGH.—At New York, Jan. 8th, Gen. J. Avezzana to Miss Fanny Morrogh, youngest daughter of the late John Morrogh, Esq., of Cork, Iraland

Deaths.

SEAMAN.—On Saturday, 24th inst., in the 34th year of his age, William V., son of Wilet and Mary J. Sea-

Notices.

Anti-Slavery Convention in Cincinnati, Ohio.

FRIENDS OF FREEDOM-We invite you to meet in FRIENDS OF FREEDOM—We invite you to meet in Convention in Cincinnati, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, April, 27th, 28th, and 29th, 1852, commencing at 91-2 o'clock A. M., of the first named day, We call upon you without distiction of party, to come together in the spirit of fraternal love, to inquire what more can be done for the three millions of slaves in these United States, and to take such advance measures as a nore Christianity, a tran patricitym, and an exas a pure Christianity, a true patriotism, and an exalted charity, require of sound hearted philanthropists

alted charity, require of sound hearted philanthropists.

How many of you will be ready to respond to this call? How many of you will turn aside for a few days from your ordinary avocations to give attention to the cries of humanity? How many of you will by some of the funds you ordinarily spend beyond your necessities, to save enough to take you to the Convention, or to send a representative from your neighbourhood? Come, Friends, prove your faith by your works, and let the poor, crushed slaves have some comfort of hope in hearing of a great and enthusistic Convention of devoted men and women from all parts of our extensive country, weeping over their wrongs, and pouring out words of fire in advocacy of their rights.

We offer you our hospitalities, and shall be happy to entertain our guests in a way to make their visit agree-

entertain our guests in a way to make their visit agreeable to them. Come, and let us lay our gifts upon the alter of an exalted and exalting faith, and renew our Christian way that while the and on an exatten and exatting faith, and renew our Christian vow, that whilst there is a slave to be libe-rated, there shall not be wanting an Abolitionist to strike the fetters from his limbs,

Yours for the right and the humane, for justice and for love.

Mrs. Sarah H. Ernst, Elizabeth Cole " Julia Harwood,
" A. Mann,
" Mary M. Guild,
Miss. Kesiah Emory, Committee of Ladies. Edward Harwood, John H. Coleman, John Jolliffe, Christian Donaldson, Wm. Henry Brisbane, Cincinnati, O., January 5th, 1852.

Committee of Gent'n.

Annual Meeting of the Mass. A. S. Society.

The Nineteenth Annual Meeting of this Society will be held in the Melodron, in Boston, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, January 28th, 29th and 30th, 1852—commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. All Auxiliary Societies are solicited to be strongly represented on the occasion. The widest and most cordial invitation to be present is extended to all those who despise frand, and

loathe rapine, and abhor blood, and who long to see this country presenting to the world a pure and glorious example, with not a slave upon her conscerated soil.

FRANCIS JACKSON, President. EDMUND QUINCY, Sec'y.

Advertisements.

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GREAT BRITISH QUARTERLIES BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION in the RATES OF POSTAGE!

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Dr. Smith said The Courier was friendly to Colonisation, and he was fearful The Tribune was going the same way. He referred to a speech of Mr. Webster's, whom he called Black Dan, in which he alluded to his black fellow-citizens, and he thanked him for acknowledging their citizenship.

A number of addresses were made by Charles L. Reason, Mr. Downing and Mr. Johnson, who hoped to see the people prosperous.

Mr. Topp, of Albany, addressed the called now the increase of publish the following British Periodicals THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conserv.), THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig), THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal), BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

These Reprints have now been in successful operation in this country for twenty years, and their circulations of the people prosperous.

A number of addresses were made by Charles L. Reason, Mr. Downing and Mr. Johnson, who hoped to see the people prosperous.

Mr. Topp, of Albany, addressed the meeting and called upon the coloured population to be united. He alluded to an argument made by Horace Greeley, that colonisation would show that coloured people were somebody, and though he was opposed to colonisation he wished them to think it good to that extent. He hoped the people would properly respect themselves, and by concentrating their efforts exercise their rights manfully.

Several other persons addressed the meeting and a dispute arose with regard to a Mr. Johnson, who was called a Colonisationist. This being ended the resolutions were passed and the meeting separated.

—Tribune

These Reprints have now been in successful operation in this country for twenty years, and their circulation is constantly on the increase notwithstanding the compatible to similar class and from numerous Eclectics and Magazines made up of selections from foreign periodicals. This fact shows clearly the high estimation in which they are held by the intelligent reading public, and affords a guarantee that they are established on a firm basis, and will be continued without interruption. Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated upon the circulation is constantly on the increase notwithstanding the competition they encounter from American periodicals.

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Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their literary character which gives them their chief value, and in that they are established on a firm basis, and will be continued without interruption.

Although these works are distinguished by the political sha literary notables, written for that magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Caxtons" and "My New Novel" (both by Bulwer), "My Peninsular Medal," "The Green Hand," and other serials, of which numerous rival editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have to be reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood, after it has been issued by Messrs. Scott & Co., so that Sub-scribers to the Reprint of that Magazine may always rely on having the earliest reading of these fascinating tales.

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on the 20th inst., Mrs. Cooper, the widow of the late
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LOGSDON.—Near Mount Savage, Md., 18th inst., Mrs.

Margaret Logsdon, upwards of 101 years of age. She leaves upwards of 500 descendants.

JUDKINS.—At Parkman, Me., Oct. 27, Philip Judkins, a Revolutionary pensioner, aged 103 years, 1 month and 27 days,

105 FULTON STREET, New York,
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N. B.—L. S. & Co. have recently published, and have now for sale, the "FARMER'S GUIDE," by Henry Stephens of Edinburgh, and Professor Norton of Yale College, New Haven, complete in 2 vols., royal octave, containing 1600 pages, 14 steel and 600 wood engravings. Price, in muslin binding \$6; in paper covers, ja 29

At the Assaul Meeting of the N. Yeel Typerquided Society

When I was a love of a form of a form of the state character and his unparalleled achievements. I think I own something to my mother for this happy appreciation of our Franklin. She was by birth a Philadelphian, and for years, by her residence in Arch street, was favoured with the opportunity of again and again beholding Dr. Franklin pass her door, in company with Dr. Rush and Thomas Paine, out, goes poor Richard, Common Sense, and the Doctor. It is recorded that Franklin farnished many thoughts in this famous pamphlet, while Paine wrote it, and Rush gave the title. There is something in the hereditary transmission of the moral and of the physical qualities, yet I have thought that the benevolent schemes of Rush, the intrepid patriotism of Paine, and the honest maxims of Franklin, the topics of daily converse at that day, had some influence in low the death of the immortal Hamilton subdued

gratified with some reminiscences touching New York—social, literary, personal, men and books, all having a bearing, more or less immediate, either on the progress of human development, or the character of our metropolitan city. I know not how to satisfy either you or myself. To do justice to the subject would require a different opportunity from the one now enjoyed, and leisure such as I cannot now com-

THE ASSOCIATIONS ABOUT NIBLO'S. THE ASSOCIATIONS ABOUT NIBLO'S.

The locality where we are now assembled to-night has its associations. We meet this evening on the memorable spot of our early city's topography denominated the Bayard's farm, a property once in the possession of the affluent Bayards, of him who was companion in his strife with Gov. Leisler, whose death for high treason was the issue of that protracted contest. That he fell a martyr to freedom, our friend Charles F. Hoffman has ably demonstrated.

Within a few doors of this place on Broadway, very many years after, but within my recollection, lived that arch negotiator in public counsels, Talleyrand, the famous ambassador of France to the United States. He published a small tractate on America, once much read; he it was who affirmed that the greatest sight he had ever beheld in this country was the illustrious Hamilton, with his pile of books under his arms, proceeding to the court-room in the old City Hall, in order to obtain a livelihood, to expound the law, and vindicate the rights of his client.

Here too is the spot where, some short while after, the antics of the Osage tribes of Indians were distributed in the helicard heavy of played to the admiration of the belles and beaux of New York, and on which occasion my old colleague, Dr. Mitchill, gave translations into English of their songs and war-whoop sounds, for the increased gra-tification of the literary public of that day, when Indian literature stood not so high as in these times

of that crisis had much to do with this movement; and no abolition paper, of even later dates, pleads more earnestly in behalf of enslaved humanity, by grapic illustrations and literary talent, than did The Prisoner of Hope." At that day, many newspapers had their specific motto; that of "The Prisoner of Hope" was in these words:

During the many years that 1 load.

Post, I can summon to recollection no contributions on any subject made to that paper, that ever awakened one half the attention which was enlisted by the productions of our poet Halleck, and the lamented Dr. Drake, under the title of Croaker, and Croaker, and the expectation that his active life will soon find a biographer, is so general that it seems incompatible with the present occasion to speak at any length concerning him. I knew him well some thirty-five years. By profession a Jew, he was tolerant of the productions of the mind:

shades strolled our Franklin, in company with that lover of rural scenery, the botanist Kalm, an occurrence not unlike that which marked the excursions of Linnaus with Hans Sloane, in the royal gardens, near London. Here, too, the wild pigeon was taken in great abundance; while in the Common (now Park) those primitive inhabitants of the city, the Beekman family, with the old doctor at their head, shot deer and other game in their field sports. But enough at present of the locality where this anniversary is

The history of the American periodical press, if given with anything like fidelity and minuteness, would occupy several hours; it is a noble specimen of our triumphs as a free people, and of our determination so to remain. It has demonstrated the mination so to remain. It has demonstrated the man of enlarged liberality, patriotic, and the advo-cate of popular rights. He attacked the measures of the provincial Governor and Council, was subjected to a prosecution by the officers of the Crown, and encountered a trial in 1735: Andrew Hamilton, the Recorder of Philadelphia, came to the city and suc-cessfully defended him. I have before stated that the late illustrious Gouverneur Morris considered the decision of that case in behalf of the press as the dawn of that liberty which subsequently revolu-tionized America. To the ladies now present, such lovers of sweet sounds, it may not be uninteresting to know that the first piano forte (harpsichord) imported into America, arrived in this city for the musical gratification of the family of the noble Zenger.

But I can say at this time little concerning news-

papers: our worthy labourer in good work, Edwin Williams, has lately issued a memoir of much value on the subject, to which I must refer you. I regret his catalogue of these journals is somewhat defective. As he justly observes, our Historical Society is wonderfully rich in these interesting documents: our most precious treasures in that way are, unquestionably, the Rivington Royal Gazette, the old New tionably, the Rivington Royal Gazette, the old New York Daily Advertiser, containing debates on the State Constitution, the American Citizen and Republican Watch Tower, the New York Evening Post and the Commercial Advertiser, through a long series—progress of knowledge and the intrepidity of New Yorkers as much so as any one individual fact or occurrence we might summons for illustration.—Everybody within this Hall is aware that William Bradford was the first in time of the newspaper publishers in New York. His Gazette made its first annearance in Oct. 1725, four years after larges the appearance in Oct., 1725, four years after James, the brother of Benjamin Franklin, began the New Eng land Courant; this being seventeen years after the commencement of the Boston News Letter, the first regular newspaper commenced in North America. I advert to this circumstance because we possess the completest file of that earliest of the Gazettes of our land now in existence; the copy in the Massachnatt Historical Society was presented to the copy of the theory in the Massachnatt Historical Society was presented to the copy of the Massachnatt Historical Society was presented to the copy of the co setts Historical Society was presented to that insti-tution by the famous antiquary, Dr. Eliot; that in our Historical Society was the series preserved by Professor McKean, of Harvard University, who be-queathed it to the Rev. T. Alden, from whom I purchased it and deposited it in our New York Histori

cal Society.
From Franklin's representations, Bradford was a sorry individual, of low cunning and sinister; yet I must not deal harshly with him. His, I believe, was

John Wells and All the nonest markins of realizable and form of daily converse at that day, had some influence in strengthening the principles which my mother inculcated in her children.

You have told me, gentlemen, that you would be you have told me, gentlemen, that you would be you have told me, gentlemen, that you would be you have told me, gentlemen, that you would be you have told me, gentlemen, that you would be you have told me, gentlemen, that you would be your the dead body of the noble martyr, with grief issue of the Post, the Courier and Enquirer, the Journal to the property of the property of the Post, the Courier and Enquirer, the Journal to the property of the property of the property of the Post, the Courier and Enquirer, the Journal to the property of the property of the property of the property of the Post, the Courier and Enquirer, the Journal to the property of reflectious energy at the portais or old Trinty Church, over the dead body of the noble martyr, with grief in every countenance, and anguish in every heart, Coleman's acuteness of feeling paralyzed every movement of his frame, and drowned every faculty of his more disquisition, and real knowledge which awakens

While on this topic, the decease of Hamilton, I may state an anecdote, the import of which can be readily understood. It was not long prior to the time of his death that the new and and anthentic edition of the Federalist was published by Geo. F. Hepkins. Hopkins told me of the delicacy with which Hamilton listened to his proposition to print a new edition of these papers. "They are demanded by the spirit of the times and the desire of the people," said Hopkins. "Do you really think, Mr. Hopkins, that those fugitive essays will be read, if reprinted?" asked Hamilton. "Well give me a few days to consider," added he. "Will this not be a good opportunity, Gen. H.," rejoins Hopkins, "to revise them, and if so, to make perhaps alterations, if necessary, in some parts?" "No, sir; if reprint."

express condition that he himself must inspect the revised proofs. Not a word was ever altered. "You think something of the papers," says Hamilton to the printer. "Mr. Hopkins, let them be issued. "The faithful Gazette printed the article Tom Gregory, the venerable Dr. hastened to the printer. "Mr. Hopkins, let them be issued."

bly on my mind this evening, because in 1798 he wrote a history of the yellow fever of New London, and every now and then I find him quoted in medical books as Dr. Holt, just as his predecessor, who wrote on the yellow fever of Philadelphia, of 1793, stands in bold relief as Dr. Matthew Carey.

Nathaniel Carter is vividly impressed on my recollection: he had very considerable literary taste; was many years editor of the New York Statesman; and after his visit in Europe, published his latter was many years enter of the New York Statesman; and after his visit in Europe, published this letters on his tour in two large volumes. His merit was only equalled by his modesty. He was strongly devoted to Dewitt Clinton and the Eric Canal; with becoming feelings he cherished much regard for his eastern brethren, and was the first, I think, who in eastern brethren, and was the hiss, I times, who he troduced his personal friend, our constitutional expositor, Daniel Webster, to the Bread and Cheese Lunch founded by J. Fenimore Cooper; where sometimes met, in familiar disquisitions, such minds as those of Chief Justice Jones, P. A. Jay, Henry Storrs, Prof. Renwick, John Anthon, Charles King, John Duer, and others of a like intellectual calibre. Carbuer, and others of a fixe interioral carrier but a feeble frame, struggling with pulmonary annoyance, from which he died early. He was little initiated in the trickery of political discussion. His heart was filled with the kindliest feelings of which nature is susceptible.

JOHN PINTARD. He convened the first assemblage of our citizens at the Park, for the purpose of obtaining a public expression of opinion in favour of projecting the Canal policy of the union of the Eric and the Hud-

son; and this at a period when the spirit of party strife had widely scattered doubts and ridicule on the contemplated movement.
In the war of 1812, when paper money in small

bills largely became our currency, he was the individual who caused the imprint of those well known nottoes, "mind your own business," "never despair," economy is wealth," and others of a like import chiefly drawn from Franklin, to surround the designated value of the money. He had, I believe, done a like service for our continental times. He carried the measure for having the British names of our streets changed to the modern they are now known streets changed to the modern they are now known by. I have noticed these few circumstances concerning Mr. P., because I wish it to be impressed upon the memory, that the editors and proprietors of gazettes are often zealous in good measures not necessarily connected with their immediate vocation. Pintard enjoyed an active intimacy with booksel-breand entires. He and France was retireable of

aind.

While on this topic, the decease of Hamilton, I

the contemplation of the statesman and politician, than the New York Gazette contained during a

The traits of Lang's character were unwavering devotion to his pursuits; no one could excel him in the kindness of his demeanour; unconscious of the penury of his intellectual powers, he, at times, unwittingly became the pliant agent of designing individuals, and from the blunders into which he was led, his baptismal name John, seemed easily converted into that of Solomon, by which specification much of his correspondence was maintained. He bore the pleasantry with grateful composure.

A characteristic anecdote must suffice for Lang good opportunity. Gen. H.," rejoins Hopkins, "to revise them, and if so, to make perhaps alterations, if necessary, in some parts?" "No, sir; if reprinted, they must stand exactly as at first; not a word of alteration. A comma may be inserted or left out, but the work must undergo no alteration whatever."

A few days elapsed when, on the next interview, General Hamilton agreed to the reprint, with the comma may be inserted or left out, but the work must undergo no alteration whatever."

A few days elapsed when, on the next interview, General Hamilton agreed to the reprint, with the commandation on the vexed question to Mr. Lang. He had adverted to the Gregorgian style in his letter, and had mentioned The scholastic discussions which occurred on the investigation, addressed a communication on the vexed question to Mr. Lang. He had adverted to the Gregorgian style in his letter, and had mentioned the printer. "Mr. Hopkins, let them be issued Heretofore, sir, I have given the people common milk; shortly hereafter, sir, I shall give them strong meat." What the Union lost by the fatal duel, Deity only knows.

Coleman was a writer of grammatical excellence, though occasionally sadly at fault in force of diction. Under the influence of some perverse conceits, he would labour for months to establish some theoretical doctrine, or elucidate a useless proposition. He would underrate the best services to the republic, if

"Soft, smiling Hope—thou anchor of the mind:
The only comfort which the wretched find:
All look to thee when sorrow wrings the heart,
To heal, by future prospect, present smart."

Naturalists tell us that this eligible site was once characterized by the graceful foliage of the pride of the American forest, the lofty plane tree, the plataration of the spot, to contemplate that through its shades strolled our Franklin, in company with that loves of nursi occidentalis.

CHARLES HOLT.

For numerous years I have well known Charles Holt, once the editor of the Bee, during John Adams administration, and afterwards of the New York Rolling Subernatorial career. I am unable to tell you whether he is still in the land of the living. I would estimate his age as approaching 90 years. He was a lump of benevon the Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt was widely read. He was lively in converse, and a social companion. His literary composition, though not always a large of the price of the great internal improvement policy of New York. He comes forcibly on my mind this evening, because in 1798 he His literary composition, though not always and the lines, pure in style, often showed a nice sense of the ludi-orous and a love of humour; he abounded in anec-dote. Mr. Matthews, from his personal knowledge, has not overdrawn the character of Noah. He por sessed the organ of benevolence on a large scale is to be regretted that, by his political vacillations, his talents finally lost all influence in public councils and affairs of state

THE NEW YORK AMERICAN. THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

We are susceptible of the pleasures and the pains of memory; a retrospect will confirm the declaration on many occasions; it is even so in our contemplations on a newspaper. In no instance have I been more sensible of this than when considering the origin, the career and termination of the New York American It was commenced some thir. York American. It was commenced some thirtork American. It was commenced some this ty-two years ago; its prominent projector was Johnson Verplanck, a gentleman of rare refinement, of a conspicuous family, a native of this city, of superior classical attainments, and of mental qualities of a robust order. With the countenance of able and enlightened associates, the American soon acquired the character of marked ability, of great independence in opinion, and of untrammelled freedom at all times in its scrutinizing investigations of public at all times in its scritting investigations of public acts, and the products of literature. He was one of the writers of the Buck Tail Bards, a satirical poem of Hudibrastic flavour. Mr. Verplanck died in 1829. The American fell now into other hands, and for a long succession of years was editorially sustained by one who had often previously enriched its columns by his lucrubations. I allude to Charles King, now President of Columbia College. It was soon demon strated to the satisfaction of its patrons, that, although under a new government, and its supplies derived from another source, its nutrition was not less wholesome nor productive. For many years it claimed the admiration of the conservators of consti-

utional right, and of critical taste. It was conducted with a manly boldness. Its tone gave dignity to political disquisition, though its man-ner was sometimes dreaded by the objects of its ani-madversion. If its censures were occasionally severe, its approbation was the bigher appreciated. It was a record of historical value; nor can I comprehend why, in this age of universal reading in journalism, its career was closed. Its many volumes must hereafter be ranked with the once famous National Gazette of Robert Walsh, and the National Intelligencer of Gales & Seaton. Its distinguished editor, satisfied that for so long a period he had performed his part in the premotion of sound doctrines, with singleness of purpose, in behalf of the state and nation, may

Within a few days after he exposed himself to malaria, by walking uncovered by his hat through the fields, under a burning September sun. He was struck with a complication of ills; fever, congestion of the brain, and great cerebral distress. The maprogress of American literature during years gone by have a found of milk? I live upon milk and Indian corn, I never to watch him: on the second day of his malady, his fever raging higher, he betrayed a disturbed intelect. On the night of the third day, raving mania set in. Incoherently he called his family around him; addressed his sons as to their peculiar avocations for life; giving advice to one ever to be temperate in all things; upon another urging the importance of knowledge. After midnight he became much worse, and ungovernable. With herculean strength he now raised himself from his pillow; with every of meteoric fierceness, he grasped his bed covering, and in a most vehereart but and set ion of Telemachus. which, for correct typography

Sculptor.

BOOK PUBLISHERS-DUYCKINCK. Dr. Mitchill, gave translations into English of their sogs and war-whop sounds for the increased for the increased in the street of the influence of some perverse conocits, because of the influence of some perverse conocition of the influence of some perverse conocits, because of the influence of some perverse condition of the services of the special doctrine, or eludidate a useless proposition. He was a middle-added the loss of all the relation of the influence of some perverse condition of the special doctrine, or eludidate a useless proposition. He was a middle-added man, when I was a physical and an answer of the contract of the contract of the perverse condition of the influence of some perverse consistion of the influence of some perverse consistion of the influence of some pervers character and influence might justly command detailed account. Spence himself, would find among

Primer, with its captivating amendations, as The royal oak, it was the tree That saved his Royal Majesty improved by the more simple diction, Oak's not as good As hickory wood;

Whale's in the sea God's voice obey; now modified without loss of its poetic fire, By Washington, Great deeds were done-

led captivity captive, and were circulated without limits, for the diffusion of knowledge and patriotism throughout the land. As our city grew apace, and both instructors and their functions enlarged, he engaged in the Latin classics. Having a little Latin about me, it became my duty to set up at the printing office of Lewis Nicols, Duyckinck's reprint, De Bello Gallice. The edition was edited by a Mr. Rudd. He was the first editor I ever saw; I looked at him with schoolboy admiration when I took him the proofs. What alterations or improvements he ever made in the text of Oudendorp, I never ascertained. This, however, must have been among the beginnings of that American practice still so common among us, of deeming it necessary that the reprints of even the most important works from abroad should have, for better circulation, some name as editor in-serted on the title-page. Mr. Duyckinck was gifted with great business talents, and estimated as a man of great punctuality and of rigid integrity in fiscal matters. He was the first who had the entire Bible, in 12mo., preserved, set up in forms—the better to supply, at all times, his patrons. This was before stereotype plates were adopted. He gave to the Harpers the first job of printing they executed—whether "Tom Thumb" or "Wesley's Primitive Physic," I know not. The acorn has become the pride of the forest—the Cliff street Tree, whose roots and branches now ramify over the land. Duyckinck faithfully carried out the proverbs of Franklin, and

WILLIAM BARLAS. assumed that of a bookseller in this city. He was reported as a ripe scholar. He dealt almost exclusively in the classics; he for numerous years imported the editions in usum Delphini, for the students among us of the olden time can have forgotten him:

—Irving, Verplanck, John Anthon, Bryant, and Paulding can doubtless tell much of him. When, on a large scale, was commenced, in Philadelphia, the reprints of the Latin and Greek writers, poor Mr. Barlas' functions were well nigh annihilated. I men.

must not deal harshly with him. His, I believe, was the first printing press set up in New York; he published the strength of his religious faith, and refater of Bradford, afterwards Attorney General of the United States, and as from his loins proceeded a father of Bradford, the adventurous and patriotic publisher of Ree's Cyclopedia, the most enterprising of the craft, and the greatest for this country; was by trade a hatter.

Were we to dwell upon the excellence of a Gastes for the country is and the greatest patron of engraving, we desire to hold him in grateful memory. Our second newspaper was the New York Weekly Journal, which was commenced three years after Bradford's. John Peter Zenger, its proprietor, was a German by birth, a palatine, and was something of a scholar; a hibited great power in its editorial capacity, and was something of a scholar; a light instance the late of the public spirit with a beingious faith, and retained the strength of his religious faith, and retained to James deditor of Greenleaf's cheetham. He succeeded as editor of Greenleaf's cheetham the succeeded as editor of Greenleaf's cheetham. He succeeded as editor of Greenleaf's cheetham the name of the American Citizen.

Were we to dwell upon the excellence of a Gastest event of the curch; the book was promounced elicits of the country is the name of the them of the publi

of this city, added to the stock of our literary frea-sures, by other reprints into the English, as the Con-stant Lover, &c., of Kotzebue, before, 1 believe any recognised English edition had appeared abroad. But I must leave this subject to the fuller investigation of the learned Dr. Schmidt, professor of German

bortance of knowledge. After midnight he became much worse, and ungovernable. With heroulean strength he now raised himself from his pillow; with eyes of meteoric fierceness, he grasped his bed covering, and in a most vehement but rapid articulation, exclaimed to his sons, "Boys, study Bollingbroke for style, and Locke for sentiment." He spoke no more. In a moment life had departed. His funeral was a solemn mourning of his political friends.

THOMAS PAINE.

Paine has been referred to—I have often seen him at the different places of residence to which he removed from time to time in the city. Now in Partition street, now in Broome street, &c. His localities were not always the most agreeable: in Partition street, near the market, a portion of his tenement was occupied for the display of wild beasts; Paine was occupied for the display of wild beasts; Paine was occupied for the display of wild beasts; Paine was occupied for the display of wild beasts; Paine was occupied for the display of wild beasts; Paine was occupied for the display of wild beasts; Paine was occupied for the display of wild beasts; Paine has been referred to—I have often seen him windows, the gazed-at of all passers by Jarvis the painter was often his visitor, and was fortunate enough to secure that inimitable plaster cast of his head and features, which, at his request, I deposited in the New York Historical Society. While at the head and features, which, at his request, I deposited in the New York Historical Society. While at the work, Jarvis exclaimed "I shall secure him to a His bookstore, a central situation at the Park, with his His bookstore, a central situation at the Park, with his work, Jarvis exclaimed "I shall secure him to a his bookstore, a central situation at the Park, with his nicety, if I am so fortunate as to get plaster enough works of taste classically displayed, afforded an adfor his carbunculated nose." Jarvis thought this bust of Paine his most successful undertaking as a when Hodgkinson, and Hallam, and Cooper, and Scalar of the successful undertaking as a contract of the succ Cooke, were at the zenith of their histrionic career, in the Park Theatre, adjacent, might be seen, at I shall trespass a few moments by giving some reminiscences concerning booksellers and publishers.

There are many of this professional order, whose ginal American press Brookden Brown, Dunlap, Verplank, Paulding, Fessenden, Richard Alsop, Pe-ter Irving, and the now universally renowned Wash-

His store was the nucleus of the Connecticut teachers store was the nucleus of the Connecticut teachers intellectual products, and Barlow and Webster, and Morse and Riggs, found him a patron of their works in poetry and school books. Bunyan and our middle-aged citizens, who sustained the stroke of Young, and Watts, Dodridge and Baxter, must have been issued by his enterprise in innumerable thousands throughout the old thirteen States; and the old English Primer, now improved into the American Beauty of the salubrity of our climate. At Longworth's, I first saw the youngest dramatic critic of the time, Howard I was advert to the instructive fact of the enormal content of the salubrity of t Payne, then about fourteen years old, who, a short time after, appeared as Young Norval on the boards. He was editor of the Thespian Mirror.

ence set up his Royal Gazette or New York Mercury, riodicals; if we look at the Method in this city, in 1752. His fame as well as his patritotism is rendered secure by the irony of Freneau,
It is only as a bookseller that I knew him, in Hanover Square. He was then at a very advanced ageHis savings rendered him in due time independent in
necuniary matters. We may ackly in for that he are the state of the predictions of the Appletons, of Putnam, and the
publications of the Appletons, of Putnam, and the
what bounds can we set to the offspring of the typegraphic art. The Herald and the Tribune in their
recursive matters. pecuniary matters. We may safely infer that he was not eclipsed in industry, and ever awake to the main and personally distributed them to his subscribers. at six dollars per ream; make a Franklin had done much the same before. Hugh Gaine, who was a good deal of an object of curiosity in his after-life to the citizens of the new Republic,

enjoyed the consideration of an honest man, and of kindly feelings.

Bany as were his merits, and great his enterprise, feac Collins was most widely known, during the latter part of his long career, by his editions of the works on grammar, and other school books by the prolific Lindley Murray. As in the case of Franklin, his early effort of magnitude was the printing "Sewell's History of the Quakers." The neatness and accuracy of his press was a familiar remark among readers; and these excellencies he displayed "The Harrers alone a single firm, have within their among readers; and these excellencies he displayed in his 4to Bible, in 1790, the first of that form which was printed in this country. Colling the first of that form which was printed in this country. was printed in this country. Collins was a native of Delaware. He projected a weekly paper, the New Jersey Gazette, which he published at Burlington, during the war of the Revolution, and some time after, upon strenuous whig principles.

He had authority, like Franklin, for the emission

of paper money for the State Government. He removed to this city in 1796; a few years after this time I knew him. As his career had many portions of it like Franklin's, I had the greater admiration of him. He died in 1817. That he enjoyed the acquaintance of Franklin, of Rittenhouse and Rush, There was, some forty years ago, an individual acquantance of Franklin, of Rittenhouse and Rush, of Livingston of New Jersey, and others of the public patriots in the great struggles of the country, may be inferred from his profession, his public station. somewhat remarkable in several respects, whose bookstore was in Maiden Lane—William Barlas. By birth a Scotchman, he was brought up to the ministry; but, from causes which I never learned, he try; but, from causes which I never learned, he remarkable that vocation in his pative land, and the remarkable in several respects, whose battings of the great struggles of the country, may birth a Scotchman, he was brought up to the ministry; but, from causes which I never learned, he was prominent, and, like Thomas Eddy and Robert Bowne, he was engaged with hospitals,

lers and authors. He and Frencax, in allers also after the state and nation, may be a state and particular than the state and nation, may be sught that relief from mental care which is close communitor, as patrois of the revolution. This case that the state and nation, may be sought that relief from mental care which is close communitor, as patrois of the revolution. This case is alrege scale, we commenced in Philadelphia and Greek writers, by the state and nation, may be sought that relief from mental care which is crystal Planel Labours; and to obtain the state and nation, may be sought that relief from mental care which is crystal Planel Labours; and to obtain the state and nation, may be sought that relief from mental care which is crystal Planel Labours; and to obtain the state and nation, may be sought that relief from mental care which is crystal Planel Labours; and to obtain the state and nation, may be sought that relief from mental care which is crystal Planel Labours; and to obtain the state and nation, may be sought that relief from mental care which is crystal Planel Labours; and to obtain the state and nation, may be sought that relief from mental care which is crystal Planel Labours; and to obtain the state and nation, may be sought that relief from mental care which is crystal Planel Labours; and to the state and nation, may be sought and the state and nation, may have sought and the state and nation, may be sought and the state and nation, may be sought and the state and nation, may be sought and the state and nation, may have sought and the state and n

I visited Cobbett when his residence was within a couple of miles of this city, in company with a few professional gentlemen; it was in October, and a delightful day. He heard our approach, and came to the door without our knocking. "Walk in, gentlemen: I am to consider this as a visit to me: walk is a seated on these benches, for I have in and be seated on these benches, for I have no

the newspaper periodical press, of printers, editors, booksellers, and authors, I must close this portion of this address. I have depended on a memory somewhat tenacious for my authority, in most instances, having no leisure at command for reference. A volume might be written of pertinent details. Nevertheless, enough has been said to illustrate, in part, the advancement of one species of knowledge in this metropolis. Did we institute a comparative view of the past condition of the press, we might the better be enabled to announce the present condition of this city as a Literary Emporium. That it is in

the day, by the hand press. Since his time, we have had the Clymer, the Napier, the Ramage, the Adams, and now Hoe's Lightning press. By the last named achievement in the arts, so honourable to a son of

If we advert to the instructive fact of the enortime after, appeared as Young Norval on the boards.

He was editor of the Thespian Mirror.

HUGH GAINE.

Originally of Ireland, Hugh Gaine, upon his emigration to this country during our colonial dependence set up his Royal Gazette or New York Mercury. distinct circulation consume an aggregate of fifty thousand reams per year. The Harpers, who have thrown John Baskerville, and other eminent typographers of Flynnes in the abode he the magnindary graphers of Europe in the shade, by the magnitude of their operations, use 100 reams daily of paper, at six dollars per ream; make about ten volumes a minute or six theorem.

JOHN WATTS.

On a former occasion I stated to you the agency Individual the consideration of an honest man, and of individual feelings.

ISAAC COLLINS.

Many as were his merits, and great his enterprise, and Collins was most widely known, during the acc. Collins was most widely known, during the

Our youth are taught that a true man may be found among the ornate as well as in the humble avocations of life. Ambitious of a national literature, we honour those who have laid the corner-stone of the foundation of the corner stone. of its foundation, in the person of an Irving, a Pres-cott, and a Bancroft, a Longfellow and a Hawthorne-We gratefully remember our historical obligations to Sparks. We feel the dignity of the scholar when we summon to our aid the classical Everett. Mouraing with no feigned sorrow the demise of that true son of our soil, the lamented Cooper, we rejoice that a Bryant, and a Halleck, a Verplanck and a Paulding, are still left with us. Warm in our feelings, and made happier by the relations of incercourse, we extend the cordial hand to Tuckerman, our classical Essayist and Poet; to Willis, for his felicitous comments. Clark, for his Knickerbooker; to Melville, for Typee;

william cobbett.

William cobbett.

William cobbett.

To a suggestion that I might instance the late william cover work. William cobbett.

The memory of Franklin is too ripe in our heartis to the memory of Franklin is too ripe in our heartis to the memory of Franklin is too ripe in our heartis to the memory of Franklin is too ripe in our heartis to the memory of Franklin is too ripe in our heartis to the memory of Franklin is too ripe in our heartis to the memory of Franklin is too ripe in our heartis to the memory of Franklin is too ripe in our heartis to the memory of Franklin is too ripe in our heartis to the memory of Franklin is too ripe in our heartis to the memory of Franklin is too ripe in our heartis to the memory of Franklin is too ripe in our heartis to require words; it is a spell that sheds eternal glory require words.